

D-Day tribute on the beaches



Heads of state at Utah Beach: (from left) Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, King Olaf of Norway, King Baudouin of Belgium, President Mitterrand of France, the Queen, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, and President Reagan.

Queen pays homage to dead

From Michael Horsnell, Normandy

The Queen paid solemn homage yesterday to the hosts of allied servicemen who died opening the gates of European liberty when she stood upon the golden beaches of Normandy on which they fell 40 years ago.

The 50-mile bridgehead established by 136,000 men on D-Day, June 6 1944, became a shrine too for more than 20,000 British veterans who proved that old soldiers never fade away while there are battlefields on which to regroup.

They joyously greeted the Queen wherever she went, from Caen to Bayeux, to Utah beach to Arramanches, as this rainy anniversary of the Longest Day attracted the biggest and most determined invasion since 1944.

It was the first time the sovereign has taken part in the annual commemoration since King George VI inspected the beachhead at Courseulles on June 16 1944.

Then he was greeted by an old lady who cried: "Vive le Roi" and received a royal salute in return.

Yesterday, as the Queen saluted the joyful French, she was taken to their very hearts. She joined President Mitterrand, President Reagan, King Baudouin of Belgium, King Olaf of Norway, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and Mr Trudeau of Canada for the principal ceremony of the day.

This huge panorama of veterans, security forces and

journalists was held on the sand at Utah beach, where the Fourth US Infantry division landed at 06.30 forty years ago, at the western end of the allied assault to penetrate unusually weak German defences.

D-Day was wet and blustery, leaving 10,000 dead, injured and missing along the five invasion beaches from Utah to Sword.

But yesterday, there was sunshine enough for sunbathing among the dunes, to greet those who came to remember the extraordinary military exploit codenamed Operation Overlord.

On D-Day, 4,270 small ships and landing craft, backed by 600 warships, disgorged the

allied armies to begin the liberation of Europe after 2,000 British and American bombers had softened up the German defences.

Yesterday, the firepower of those guarding the assembled heads of state was formidable. Three French warships moored off Utah had cannon pointed to the skies with orders to shoot down any unauthorized aircraft.

They were backed by fighter planes closing down the air space above and batteries of Crotale ground-to-air missiles.

More than 8,000 armed police, including crack CRS units, and troops turned the

Second World War had taught the need to work together to build a strong and united Europe where future generations could live in peace and liberty, the Queen told a gathering of 1,500 British veterans of D-Day last night.

Speaking on the seafloor at Arramanches, where British troops landed on Sword Beach, and where the grey remains of the Mulberry Harbour still ride on the sea like a concrete reef around the bay, the Queen paid tribute to those who had fought and died in one of the most decisive battles of the century.

"There are only a few occasions in history when the course of human destiny has depended on the events of a

single day, June 6, 1944, was one of those critical moments.

"Those taking part were mostly young men who had trained hard in England for this, the most vital operation of the war.

"None of these young men wished to die, but they knew that unless they established a bridgehead on the shores of France, there was no prospect of an end to Hitler's War, which had already cost so many millions of lives and caused so much suffering throughout the world.

"We honour the memory of those men and women - of the Allies, the Free French and the Resistance - who died to restore freedom to France and to the world, knowing that their

When destiny lay in balance

From Alan Hamilton, Arramanches

cause was just and that their sacrifice would not be in vain.

"Their fight for freedom laid the foundations for reconciliation with those against whom they fought. And we can now all stand together in defence of democratic values and ideals for which those who died and all of you here today, fought so bravely."

In a warm late evening, the Queen flew into Arramanches in a Wessex helicopter of the Queen's Flight after attending ceremonies of commemoration at Bayeux, Utah Beach and the Canadian war cemetery at Beny-sur-Mer.

More D-Day news and photographs, page 3

Peers unite against GLC Bill

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government faces the risk of an unprecedented defeat next Monday when its Bill abolishing next year's elections to the Greater London Council and the Metropolitan counties goes before the House of Lords for its second reading.

Labour and Alliance peers have sunk their tactical differences and agreed to vote together to condemn the Bill using a form of words framed in such a way that it could attract the support of a substantial and perhaps decisive number of crossbenchers and dissident Conservatives.

Lord Whitelaw, the Conservative leader in the Lords, says that the threat seriously and an operation is already under way to mobilize the Conservative vote.

If the opponents succeed the Bill technically would still get its second reading, enabling the constitutional tradition that the Lords does not throw out a Bill passed by the Commons to be observed.

But the motion passing the Bill would be amended in such a way that the House would be passing the judgment that the Bill was "a dangerous precedent".

That would lead to heavy pressure on the Government to withdraw the legislation, or at least to amend it substantially.

Labour and Alliance sources are basing their belief that they have the best-ever chance of inflicting a defeat on the Government at the second reading stage of the vote on the second reading of the equally controversial rascappling Bill, when the Government had a majority of 234 votes to 152.

But there is little doubt that there is far more opposition, especially among Conservatives, to the principle of the so called "paving" Bill, because it cancels elections.

Livingstone threat, page 4

One in three pupils get poor education, say inspectors

By Colin Hughes

Nearly one in three schoolchildren in England receive poor or unsatisfactory lessons, and education standards in all main fields are up to scratch in only 14 out of the 97 local education authorities, according to the school inspectors' (HMI's) annual report on the effects of spending policy, published yesterday.

Though the inspectors conclude that most students receive an "adequate" education, they comment that in some cases the lack of resources and poor teaching environment made "worthwhile learning well-nigh impossible".

The report, based on inspections of 10,125 lessons at more than 1,400 schools last autumn, says that overall levels of funding slightly improved over the previous year. Improvement was "patchy", however, with wide differences around the country.

"The small proportion of unsatisfactory education noted represents a lot of poor lessons and adversely affects a large number of children who do not get a second chance of a decent education."

Only in four nursery and infant lessons seen failed to meet satisfactory standards, and two thirds of lessons in junior and 11 to 16 age groups were unsatisfactory, with the less able children fared worst.

Poor quality teaching, lack of discipline, mismatch between teachers' qualifications and the subject being taught, poor accommodation, and bad deployment of materials, are highlighted as the main causes of substandard education.

In one secondary school only one of the five full-time teachers of mathematics had an initial main qualification in the subject. At another school four of the nine English teachers had no qualifications in the subject.

Poor management of resources was the main factor affecting unsatisfactory primary schools. In one school only two classes could reach the science equipment available. Overall, the inspectors found that one in

four schools failed to identify learning priorities and pupils' needs.

Some of the most hard-hitting reports came in non-teaching fields. Teaching was damaged by rundown or unsuitable buildings in one in four schools, which the inspectors believed made it unlikely that desirable improvements in quality and curriculum could be made.

Some schools were in an "appalling" state of repair. In four local authorities schools had not been decorated for between 10 and 17 years, with three-quarters of authorities judged "less than satisfactory".

Vandalism is a growing menace, particularly at inner city schools. One school suffered three arson attacks in 11 days, causing £250,000 worth of damage. In another authority thefts from school cost £65,000 last year.

Lack of books were often blamed for poor quality work, and the reports show a clear link between spending policies

Secreto's D-erby Day

By Robin Young

In the early hours of yesterday morning an expeditionary force invaded the undefended territory of Epsom Downs and occupied the commanding heights. As coach party after coach party disembarked, quartermasters set out their day's supplies and pitched their tented chemical toilets with the haste and efficiency of a well-planned military operation.

As chance would have it, D-Day 1984 was also Derby Day - the sort of long shot that fuels punter's enthusiasm and helps keep bookmakers supplied with Rolls Royces.

Punters by the million sought military significance in the names of the 17 runners for the turf's Blue Riband, looking for anything they could persuade themselves to imagine might possibly beat El Gran Senor. The American colt was cast as the equine equivalent of That Man who in 1944 everyone was out to beat.

Continued on back page, col 2

Thatcher attacked for pay 'meddling'

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Downing Street sources confirmed last night that the Prime Minister had reluctantly approved an increased pay offer for the railwaymen last month because she had wanted to concentrate her forces on the isolated miners.

One source said it made sense in a war not to open up a second front. It was also said that any sensible general fought only one battle at a time.

The initial disclosure of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's intervention in the railway talks, which ended with an unexpected increase in the basic offer to 5 per cent, came with a set of leaked documents published in yesterday's *Daily Mirror*.

Labour and Alliance leaders immediately interpreted the intervention as evidence that Mrs Thatcher had misled the Commons and the country when she said she would not intervene in the pits dispute.

Mr Neil Kinnock said the evidence showed Mrs Thatcher had been deceitful, destructive and dishonest. Mr David Steel said ministers were willing to meddle in industrial relations but not to mediate.

Official sources drew a precise distinction between "beer and sandwiches" intervention, throwing taxpayers' money at disputes, and tactical intervention to ensure that overall financial frameworks were protected.

The Cabinet Office is opening an inquiry to find the source of the leak. The *Daily Mirror* has destroyed all copies of the documents.

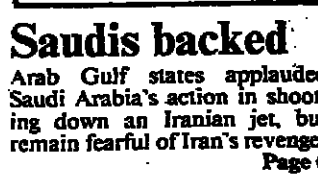
Strategy exposed, page 2
Parliament, page 4

Ulster Princess

Princess Margaret yesterday began a two-day visit to Northern Ireland, her first visit to the province in 17 years.

Dearer petrol

Shell has increased the price of four star petrol by 2.3p a gallon to a recommended 186.1 at the pumps. Last week Esso raised its prices by 2.3p to 186.7p.



Sandis backed

Arab Gulf states applauded Saudi Arabia's action in shooting down an Iranian jet, but remain fearful of Iran's revenge.

Civil servants

The number of civil servants seconded to industry and commerce to gain experience rose 25 per cent in 1983, according to a report prepared for the Cabinet Office.

Essex beaten

Lancashire defeated the favourites, Essex, to reach the quarter-finals of the Benson and Hedges Cup. Warwickshire and Yorkshire also won.

Leader page 13

Letters: On police recruitment, from the Chief Constable of Sussex; economic summit, from Mr J. G. Ackers; religious education, from Mr J. Pearson; leading articles: Miners: Language teaching in schools; Features, pages 8, 12; David Hart looks at the special Thatcher-Reagan relationship; Henry Stanhope on the diplomat behind the Economic Summit; The Times Profile: Hans Kung: Career Horizons: new roles for modern managers Books, page 9; Fiona MacCarthy reviews Hilary Spurling's biography of Ivy Compton-Burnett; Gay Firth on fiction of the week, including Paul Theroux, Elaine Feinstein, and Allan Massie; General Sir William Jackson reviews D-Day books; Julian Haviland reviews Michael Foot Obituary, page 14; Bill Voco, Professor Odon Kerpel-Fronius pages 23-29; La Creme, appointments

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Sikh stronghold stormed

250 extremists die as Army moves in

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The once-tranquil pool of nectar after which Amritsar was named was awash with blood last night as 250 Sikh extremists died defending the holiest shrine of Sikhdom against military occupation.

Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government at last took the decision to clean out the assassins and bombers who have sheltered in the holy precincts of the Golden Temple, and gave the green light for the army to move in. The troops were strongly resisted.

Early today it was reported that terrorists occupying the holiest of holies, the Harmandir Sahib itself, had surrendered. The gold-covered shrine, where normally priests read continu-

ously from the holy book of Sikhdom, Guru Granth Sahib, in the centre of the temple's lake, was occupied by 23 terrorists who finally gave themselves up.

It was, however, reported at the same time that extremists in the basement of the Akal Takht, the seat of immortal power of the Sikhs, were still holding out. Early today the security forces were considering the use of teargas to flush them out.

According to latest reports nothing has yet been heard of Sant Bhindranwale or of the leaders of the All-India Sikh Students' Federation, who have been prime movers in the terrorist campaign along with the Sant.

Harmandir Sahib was not damaged during the military seizure of the temple according to latest reports, but the commander of the armed forces, Lieutenant-General K. Sundarji, admitted yesterday that the Akal Takht had suffered some damage during the troops' entry.

Speaking on behalf of the central Government, Mr M. K. Wali, the Home Secretary, said that the armed forces also took heavy casualties, because they had been anxious not to offend Sikh susceptibilities by firing on the Harmandir Sahib.

According to Lieutenant-General Ranjit Singh Dayal, the military adviser to the Punjab Governor, one officer and 47

A GENTLEMAN'S
AFTER SHAVE
CHANEL

Un splash de rigueur

CHANEL

FOR GENTLEMEN

Policeman killed on way to wife's aid

A policeman was on his way to help his policeman wife at the scene of a violent disturbance when he was killed in a crash, on Monday, it was revealed yesterday.

Pc Daniel Glover, aged 26, died after his patrol car left the road and hit a lamp post at Godalming, Surrey. He was responding to an emergency call from officers needing assistance at nearby Millford.

One of the officers who had requested help was his wife, Gillian, daughter of Mr Bob Cozens, Chief Constable of West Mercia. Pc Glover was on patrol in Godalming when the operations room put out an urgent radio message that Gillian needed help. He was one of several cars that



Death on duty: Pc Daniel Glover, who died after his car crashed, and his widow, Gillian.

Rebel theologian questions Pope's sincerity

The Pope's participation in a service at Canterbury Cathedral in June, 1982, was "only half honest", according to the Swiss Roman Catholic theologian, Father Hans Kung. In an interview with Peter Nicholas on page 8, he said it was "a little curious" that the Pope should make nice gestures "while he thinks that the Archbishop of Canterbury and all the Anglican bishops - and clergy are lay people".

The Vatican deprived Father Kung of his licence to teach Catholic theology in 1979, but he has been able to continue his theological work and is still a member of the Church.

GLC threat to sports centre over Zola Budd

The Greater London Council is threatening to stop financing Crystal Palace sports centre in an anti-apartheid protest involving Zola Budd.

The council says it will consider withdrawing its £600,000 a year unless Miss Budd, who ran at Crystal Palace last night, declares herself against apartheid.

Yesterday Miss Budd, aged 18, said: "I don't understand why certain people in this country always try to drum up a big row just before I run."

"It seems very cruel and unfair to me because I don't suppose the other athletes are being asked to make personal declarations before they start their races. I can't really imagine that happening in Britain. Anyway, I've made my position very clear. I've got a British passport, and I'm looking forward to running for Britain if I'm good enough to be selected."

The council funds the centre jointly with the Sports Council.

Musician blew up mobile home

A frustrated pop musician blew up his mobile home and studio in London's West End to draw attention to himself. Mercifully, a judge at the Central Criminal Court said yesterday, no one was injured in the explosion at 6am outside the Centre Point towerblock. But more than £54,000 damage was caused.

Martin Williams, aged 28, of Gloucester Terrace, Paddington, who comes from west Germany was jailed for 30 months when he admitted criminal damage. "No one wanted to sell my music", he said.

Student charges dropped

Seven students arrested outside the North London Polytechnic in Kentish Town last month during a demonstration centred around Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front activist, were found over for a year in the sum of £50 by Highbury magistrates yesterday.

Charges of threatening behaviour and of obstruction were dismissed after PC Bill Ross, for the prosecution, said it was not in the interest of justice to proceed.

£190m needed to fight damp

Condensation and rising damp in a quarter of Scottish homes would cost local authorities £190m to treat, Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, told the Commons Select Committee on Scottish Affairs yesterday.

He rejected the idea of a special allocation because, he said, local authorities would resent it.

Sikhs charged with arson

Five Sikhs from Slough arrested outside the Indian High Commission after a firebomb attack on Tuesday were remanded on bail by Dow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with arson and being reckless as to whether life would be endangered.

A condition of bail was that they stay at least three miles away from the Aldwych building.

Doctor fined for hitting cyclist

Dr George Zakaria, aged 49, of Mervyn Avenue, Eitham, south London, who deliberately knocked down a cyclist in the Strand and sped off in his car, was fined £300 and disqualified from driving for a month, at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday. He had pleaded guilty to assault and failing to stop after an accident. Mr Michael Morrey, aged 52, a draughtsman, of Cambridge Road, Wimbledon, was left bruised after the incident in February.

Race inquiry

An inquiry will start on Monday at Drummond Middle School, Bradford, where 80 per cent of pupils are Asian, following a magazine article in which the headmaster, Mr Ray Honeyford, suggested that the education of white children could suffer when they were a minority.

Plessey picks Plymouth for microchip plant

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Plessey is to spend £50m on building an advanced microchip factory in Plymouth, which could create up to 600 jobs by 1990.

Construction of the 120,000 sq ft plant is to begin in the next few weeks, with the aim of starting production by the end of 1985. The company is negotiating with the Department of Trade and Industry about grants. Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey, announcing the project said yesterday that the plant will produce sophisticated integrated circuits

Miners and coal board expect breakdown in talks tomorrow

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners leaders are going back into talks with the National Coal Board tomorrow but the union is already looking beyond a breakdown of the negotiations towards a longer strike.

As the stoppage nears the end of its thirteenth week, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, last night told *The Times*: "If the talks do not continue, we shall continue in exactly the same way as now."

His measured pessimism is reflected in a similar response from senior officials of the National Coal Board, who are discounting earlier, optimistic assessments of the peace process in the industry. Tomorrow's talks, due to take place at a private location in South Yorkshire, could break down, it is feared.

The sticking point is still the Coal Board's reluctance to shift publicly from its original demand that there should be 20,000 redundancies in the industry this year and the closure of four million tonnes of capacity, equivalent to about 20 pits.

Mr Scargill added: "We shall fight as hard as possible for our case, and every day takes us nearer the winter months. We are confident of the outcome of the dispute. We are going to win."

Mr Scargill was on the picket line at Orgreave coking works near Sheffield in South Yorkshire again yesterday, urging the miners to halt shipments of coal to the British Steel Corporation's plant at Scunthorpe. The coal convoys got through again, however, though there was some violence and more arrests.

Eight police officers were injured - three burnt by paintstripper and one dragged unconscious from the crush - three pickets were hurt and 23 people were arrested when about 3,500 people picketed the plant.

Mr Tony Clemen, South Yorkshire chief constable of South Yorkshire, said that apart from the

pushing and the throwing of plastic bags of paintstripper there had been very little violence. However, he would be moving a police video film of incidents and added: "It may be that certain people will be prosecuted."

An estimated 3,000 police officers were on duty and Mr Scargill said that this showed that the miners were having an impact. It was now costing £2,000 for each tonne of coal that went to Scunthorpe, he said.

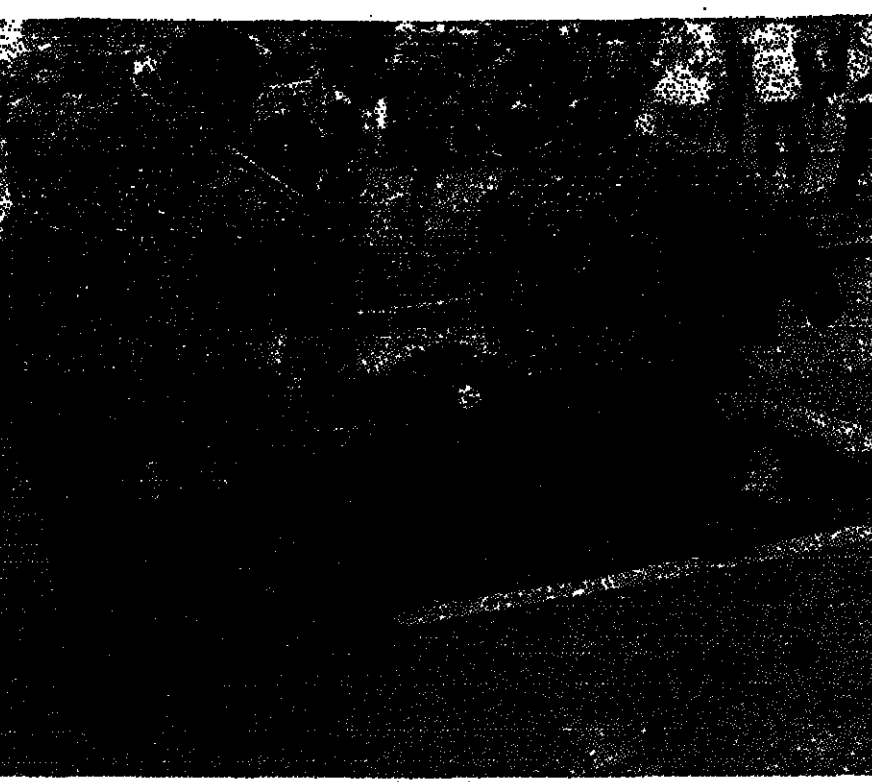
Police said later that the officer who was pulled unconscious from the crowd had been detained in hospital. Two others received hospital treatment and were released after being burnt on the face by paintstripper thrown at them in plastic bags. Another who was also slightly burnt, did not go to hospital.

One of the officers hit by paintstripper, PC Mike Matthews, aged 31, a married man with two children, from Durham, said: "I was standing in the middle ranks when something hit me in the face. I did not know what it was. The doctors have told me there should be no permanent damage but it was a crazy thing for pickets to have done."

Mr Scargill had pledged to return to continue doing my job leading the miners on the picket line at Orgreave after he appeared before a court last Wednesday following his arrest at the plant.

More than 5,000 miners are today expected to invade central London for a march and parliamentary lobby. The men will start the protest march in the Euston area, and their route will take them through Fleet Street. They then gather in Jubilee Gardens, south of the Thames, for two hours of speeches, before making their way to the Commons to lobby MPs taking part in the first full debate on the mining dispute since it began on March 12.

Leading article, page 13



Police clash with pickets at Orgreave yesterday and (right) Durham policeman PC Mike Matthews returning to picket

Thatcher pay strategy Unwelcome limelight for civil servant

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Whitehall documents leaked by the *Mirror* mole yesterday provided conclusive proof of the precision of the Government's tactical management in the handling of public sector pay disputes.

It has been known that ministers have been meeting as often as twice a week on the coal dispute.

With Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the chair, meeting have been attended by Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Peter Walker, (Energy), Mr Norman Tebbit, (Trade and Industry), Mr Tom King, (Employment), Mr Nicholas Ridley, (Transport) and Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General.

What had not been known before was the detail of intervention. The first document provided by the *Mirror* mole on the railway pay talks written by Mr Edward Osmotherly, an Under Secretary in the Department of Transport, for the attention of Mr Ridley, his minister, dated April 2.

It suggested that Mr Bob Reid, chairman of British Rail, should play the pay talks long and cool. But when it became clear that the railwaymen would not accept a 4 per cent offer, Mr Ridley wrote to the Chancellor on April 13 to suggest an increased offer.

That letter prompted a response from the Prime Minister and another from Mr John Gummer, chairman of the Conservative Party and a minister of State for Employment.

The No 10 letter, from Mr Alan Turnbull, a private secretary, to Mr Henry Derwent, an official at the Department of Transport, said: "She agrees that BR should increase its pay offer in order to keep the negotiations in play. She accepts that the offer can be increased along the lines suggested..."

The letter from Mr Gummer was more to the point. He wrote to Mr Ridley: "It seems to me to be critical at this juncture to avoid the risk of militants being strengthened in their attempts to block the movement of coal by rail, and to make wider common cause with miners."

Mr Edward Osmotherly, the 41-year-old under-secretary in charge of the Department of Transport's railways directorate, whose minute to Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, on the implications of the miners' strike for British Rail pay talks was leaked yesterday, finds himself in the headlines for a second time in his career.

In 1980 he achieved bureaucratic immortality while serving in the Civil Service Department with the "Osmotherly Rules", the 60 paragraphs of "don'ts" sent to every official likely to appear before one of the new select committees created to shadow departments in the interests of parliamentary accountability and openness.

Mr Osmotherly, a quiet, much-liked and respected civil servant with a dry sense of humour, was baffled by the public attention his rules received and will not be pleased to find himself in the limelight again. In 1982 he was secretary of the controversial Serpell committee on railway finance.

Mr Andrew Turnbull, who wrote the letter to Mr Ridley's assistant private secretary (Mr Henry Derwent, a young higher executive officer) outlining the Prime Minister's view on rail pay, joined Mrs Thatcher's team of private secretaries from the Treasury last autumn.

He had come to her attention while working on monetary policy in the Treasury. He now handles the flow of economic and industrial material that crosses her desk.

Mr Richard Hatfield, to whom Mr Turnbull's letter was copied, is a Ministry of Defence high-flier. He is a principal on loan to the Cabinet Office where he serves as private secretary to Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, the most powerful and best informed official on Whitehall.

● Bolsover Colliery in Derbyshire where miners have been working throughout the strike, has won a contract to supply 50,000 tonnes of high quality coal a year to ICI.

ICI will use coal to replace gas as the main fuel at its cement works at Tunstead near Buxton.

Mr Andrew Turnbull, who

described the practice as "market hyspny gone mad".

Austin Rover said: "We are in a transitional period with several old models being phased out and new ones coming in. Too much should not be read into one month's figures."

Total May sales of 143,322 cars were 1.7 per cent down on last May.

Ford increased the pressure still further last night with the announcement of cut-price versions of the Sierra saloon and estate. Called the Sierra Laser, they have £300 worth of extras such as sun roof, tinted glass windows, special wheel covers, patterned fabric seats, and laser badges at the front and rear.

Despite the extras, the Sierra Laser five-door saloon sells for £6,320, £64 less than the existing saloon. The Laser estate has a similar £64 advantage.

Forged cheques kept Midland Bank regional head office officials from suspecting that Kenneth Toogood, a branch manager, was paying out cash in unauthorized loans and overdrafts, a Brighton Crown Court jury was told yesterday.

A "cataract of bouncing cheques" flooded into overdraft accounts at Mr Toogood's branch in Boundary Road, Hove, Sussex, only days before head office officials made random checks, Mr John Davies, QC, for the prosecution, said. This was a ruse to give the impression that the accounts were being kept within their overdraft limits, he said.

Earlier Mr Davies said Mr Toogood allowed some accounts to go well over the bank's lending limit, and that he accepted sexual favours in return.

Mr Toogood, aged 60, and seven other defendants deny conspiring to defraud the bank of £100,000. The trial continues today.

Today's visit to Liverpool by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, is unlikely to break the two-month deadlock over the city's budget.

Department of the Environment officials repeated yesterday that Mr Jenkin's visit was unrelated to the financial crisis caused by the Labour majority's determination to pass an unbalanced 1984-85 budget unless the Government conceded a higher grant.

A spokesman said councillors would be "filling around" during the tour of Liverpool housing estates and inner city projects but the visit was routine and Mr Jenkin would have no direct negotiations with Labour leaders.

Meanwhile, "budgetary analysts" by council finance staff and civil servants, will go on. It is understood the group will report to councillors and to Mr Jenkin, probably next week, outlining options for Liverpool's budget.

Labour councillors have made no public statements since meeting Mr Jenkin last month but they are likely to abandon several schemes included in their original budget. When first presented in March, this budget was calculated to cost more than £175m and

involve a rates increase of up to 90 per cent.

● The Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, yesterday criticized Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, for making damaging remarks about the city. Mr Gummer claimed that many investors avoided Liverpool because of its reputation for continued industrial strife.

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Peace likely in postal workers' pay dispute

Leaders of the 150,000-strong Union of Communications Workers are to recommend members to accept a 5.2 per cent pay offer from the Post Office.

Under the across-the-board offer, 100,000 postmen would receive a new basic wage of £101.47 a week, and 22,000 sorters would get £116.70. The 24,000 clerical workers, including counter clerks, would have their annual wage increased to £7,085.

The union's general secretary, Mr Alan Tiffin, said the "no strings" agreement had avoided a confrontation with the employers which he believed would have caused a national postal strike. He said both sides would meet again for separate talks on claims for shorter working hours and a new technology agreement.

Under the deal, the 4,000 postal assistants would receive a new maximum weekly wage of £103.97. In addition, lower-paid staff, including cleaners, doorkeepers and catering workers, will have their pay increased by between 5.6 per cent and 5.7 per cent, bringing weekly pay packets to £87.46.

Mr Tiffin said: "My executive regarded the pay offer as acceptable. It is a satisfactory settlement which I am confident my members will accept."

Confrontation was "clearly on the cards until yesterday", he said.

Replant cut woodland, report says

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Permission to fell broad-leaved woodland should normally be conditional on agreement to replant, and should be granted for agricultural clearance only in exceptional circumstances, a Forestry Commission report published yesterday says.

The report was welcomed by the Nature Conservancy Council and, with reservations, by the Royal Society for Nature Conservation.

The main point of contention appeared to be the report's claim that, contrary to popular belief, the total area of broad-leaved woodland in Britain has increased, rather than declined. Broadleaves in Britain: A consultative paper (Forestry Commission, 231 Cornhill Road, Edinburgh EH12 7AT, £3).

Dismissed black BL worker's 'violent record'

The black forklift truck driver whose dismissal for attacking a foreman started the strike which has stopped all Austin Rover car production and led to 13,500 lay-offs had been involved in two other incidents that day, the company said last night.

A letter sent to all 9,500 manual workers at the Longbridge plant yesterday said that Mr Zedekiah Mills, aged 55, had admitted the attack.

The letter said: "The very morning that he assaulted the foreman he had had a violent altercation with a salvage operator and had jumped the queue at the charging station by driving recklessly over the forks of another truck."

Jenkin unlikely to break city deadlock

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Today's visit to Liverpool by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, is unlikely to break the two-month deadlock over the city's budget.

Department of the Environment officials repeated yesterday that Mr Jenkin's visit was unrelated to the financial crisis caused by the Labour majority's determination to pass an unbalanced 1984-85 budget unless the Government conceded a higher grant.

A spokesman said councillors would be "filling around" during the tour of Liverpool housing estates and inner city projects but the visit was routine and Mr Jenkin would have no direct negotiations with Labour leaders.

Meanwhile, "budgetary analysts" by council finance staff and civil servants, will go on. It is understood the group will report to councillors and to Mr Jenkin, probably next week, outlining options for Liverpool's budget.

Labour councillors have made no public statements since meeting Mr Jenkin last month but they are likely to abandon several schemes included in their original budget. When first presented in March, this budget was calculated to cost more than £175m and

involve a rates increase of up to 90 per cent.

● The Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, yesterday criticized Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, for making damaging remarks about the city. Mr Gummer claimed that many investors avoided Liverpool because of its reputation for continued industrial strife.

He said the bishop was not doing his duty by suggesting restricting development in the South to help Liverpool. The bishop then accused Mr Gummer of spreading the myth of industrial unrest

involve a rates increase of up to 90 per cent.

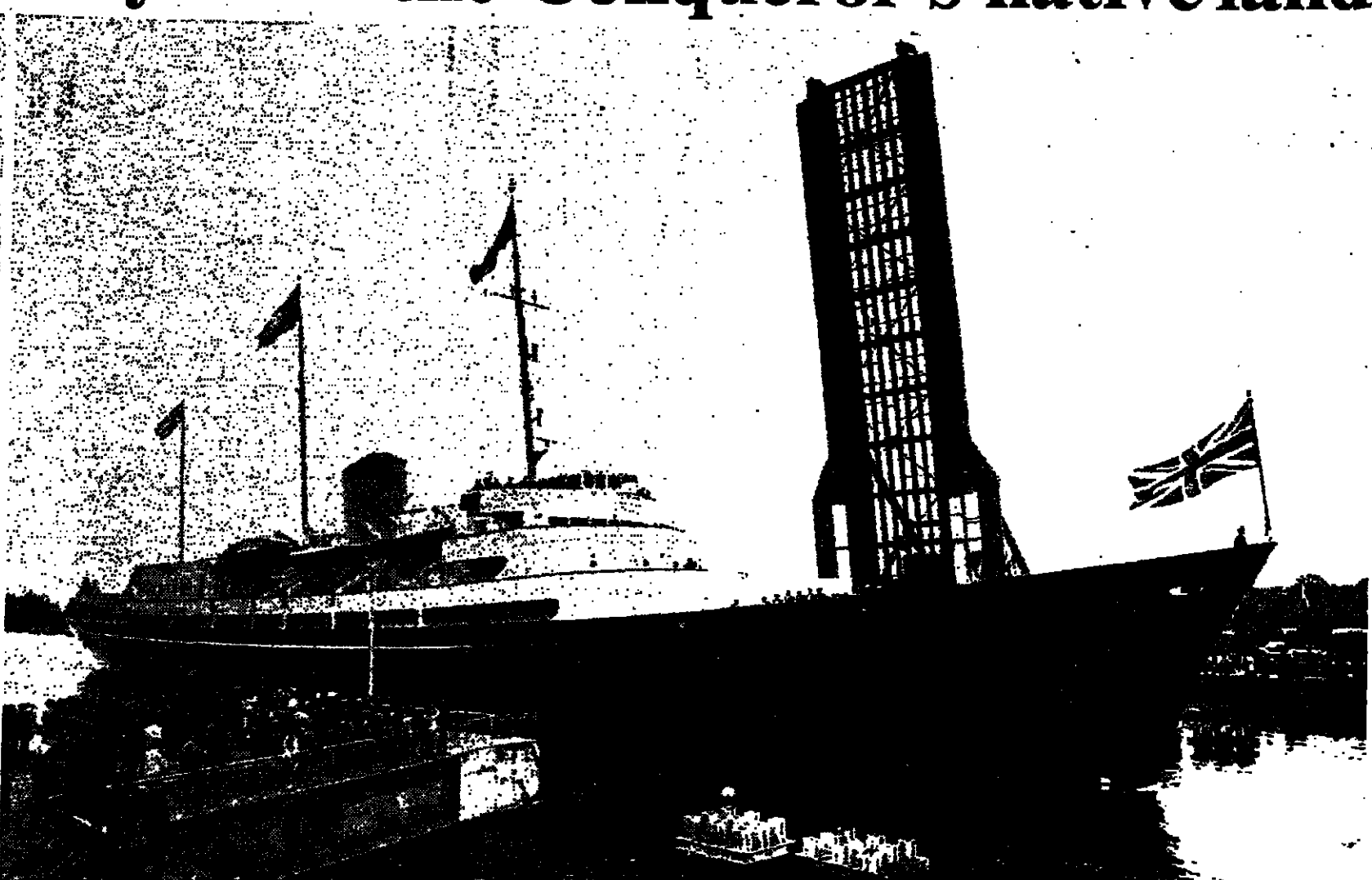
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Overseas selling prices
Australia 60p 100c
Canada 62p 100c
France 65p 100c
Germany 68p 100c
Italy 70p 100c
Japan 110p 100c
New Zealand 60p 100c
Norway 62p 100c
Sweden 65p 100c
Switzerland 68p 100c
USA 60p 100c

Remembering the day they freed the Conqueror's native land



Welcome: Mme Therese Gondre waving from her canal-side cafe near Pegasus Bridge as the Queen arrives on the Royal Yacht Britannia. (Photograph: Brian Harris.)



Gaiety breaks out as the Queen meets veterans

From Alan Hamilton and Michael Horsnell, Bayeux

It was barely dawn when the Royal Yacht Britannia, guided by two tugs and escorted by the destroyer HMS Torquay, slipped up the Caen Canal to dock at an unprepossessing port of oil tanks and railway sidings, beneath a high viaduct heavily guarded by armed police.

As the flotilla crept up the canal, the celebrated Pegasus Bridge opened to let them pass. At the canal-side, stood Madame Therese Gondre, who has built a thriving business on her reputation as the first Frenchwoman to be liberated on what her countrymen refer to as "Jour J".

With her were veterans of the 6th Airborne Division who took the bridge in the first minutes of D-Day and who had spent the entire night in celebration waiting to greet the Queen as she passed. Alas, the monarch was still abed.

The royal flotilla was preceded by men of the Special Boat Squadron in rubber inflatable, combing the water in zig-zags.

The Queen's first appearance of the day was to pay what was described officially as an unofficial visit to the Mayor of Caen, Senator Jean-Marie Girault. He is an opposition Gaullist and it was significant that no representative of the French Government was present to welcome the Queen ashore.

Her visit, they had decreed, did not begin officially until the afternoon.

A crowd of many thousands lined the streets of Caen for a glimpse of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in their glass-topped Rolls-Royce. As the royal couple alighted at the steps of the town hall the crowd displayed the customary republican enthusiasm for other people's royalty, and burst into prolonged applause.

The Queen, in a turquoise suit with matching hat, smiled sweetly, while the Duke waved energetically as though he had seen an old friend in the crowd.

Following the Queen's car, in a much-less conspicuous black Rover, was Mr Michael Heseltine, who attended yesterday's events in his capacity as chairman of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Church escaped destruction

After the presentation of a bouquet by the mayor's seven-year-old granddaughter and a handshake with each of his 13 deputy mayors, the Queen was escorted into the eleventh-century church of St Etienne to view the simple plaque which marks the tomb of her remote ancestor of 40 monarchs ago, William the Conqueror.

William built the church to appease the Pope after his marriage to Matilda of Flanders. In the five-week bombardment of Caen after D-Day, the church was one of the few structures to escape destruction by Allied shelling. It was used as a hospital and, appropriately, as a refuge for the civilian population, many hundreds of whom found safety within its ancient buttressed limestone walls.

The Latin inscription along the frieze of the war memorial at Bayeux translates as: "We, once conquered by William, have freed the Conqueror's native land".



Walk of remembrance: President Reagan and his wife Nancy among the graves at the Normandy American Cemetery at Omaha Beach, scene of the D-Day assault in which thousands of United States troops were killed.



Presidential vantage point: The Reagans peering out of a surviving German observation bunker at Pointe du Hoc, where the 2nd Ranger Battalion scaled the cliffs during the D-Day landings in Normandy 40 years earlier.



Reunited: Jimmy Edwards, the comedian, a former RAF flying officer, celebrating D-Day with two flying comrades, Kathy and Nora Morrison at Southampton. The two former Women's Auxiliary Air Force officers known as "the flying twins" flew with Jimmy Edwards and other pilots to bring wounded men back to England.

Germans dismayed that their dead have been ignored

From Michael Binyon, Berlin

The D-Day celebrations should not be allowed to make the Germans feel a nation of guilty people, Herr Alois Mertes, Minister of State in the West German Foreign Ministry, said. That would only strengthen pacifist and neutralist forces in the country.

Herr Mertes also gave an explicit warning against any resurrection of anti-German feeling which could lead to a distancing between West Germany and its allies.

He said that a victory celebration in this sense could not be in the Western interest. "Our allies must always remember that the German people, where they have been able to vote freely, have resolved to pursue their rights to security and reunification in harmony with the values of the Western democracies".

He reminded the victorious allies that they had always pledged themselves to the goal of reunification.

His comments were given prominence in the German press yesterday, which has been carrying detailed historic reports of D-Day and the present celebrations.

Many Germans, however, have found it hard to know what tone to adopt in discussing the anniversary of one of their greatest military defeats. There is also clear disappointment that the occasion is not being more explicitly used to heal past wounds and promote reconciliation.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has repeatedly denied seeking an invitation to yesterday's events in Normandy. On Monday, he went further and said he would have rejected any invitation.

Another prominent Christian Democrat, Herr Alfred Dregger, said such an invitation would have been awkward. He said that Germany had no place at the allies' victory celebrations.

The publicity given to Herr Kohl's announcement of a reconciliation ceremony with President Francois Mitterrand at Verdun this autumn has done little to assuage German feelings that the D-Day ceremonies have unfairly overlooked the large number of Germans killed in the battle.

The Liberal newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* carried a front-page picture yesterday of a relative grieving at the grave of a German soldier.

Commentators have also shown a touch of irritation in pointing out that while everyone in Britain has been preoccupied with D-Day, only every third person knew there were to be European elections.

No German underestimates the importance of D-Day in speeding the defeat of Nazi Germany and Hitler's downfall. But many, especially veterans and the older generation, find it more appropriate to commemorate their own opposition to the Nazis rather than defeat on the battlefield.

For this reason they will make far more of the fortieth anniversary of the bomb plot attempt on Hitler's life in 1944, which is regarded as the symbol of German resistance to dictatorship.

One of the three female honour guards faltered three times during the ceremony.

A 21-gun salute was fired by the French warship *Montcalm* as the heads of state proceeded towards the official dais. In an impressive ceremony the four-man national colour parties, which stood by each of the seven flagpoles, broke ranks in turn in the centre of small contingents from the armies of the seven nations.

As each band played its national anthem the flags were raised in turn.

A fly-past by the French aerobatic team, the *Patrouille de France*, left the crowned heads of Europe and two Presidents gazing skywards at their coloured trails.

President Mitterrand paid tribute to the 3,500 allied servicemen killed on D-Day, which he described as the dawn of an uncertain spring. "Let us salute those who have lived those hours and the veterans, particularly those here today, who are loyal and faithful to their youth. We owe them what we are today and sometimes I wonder whether we have paid them back what we owed them."

The president went on to salute the heroism of the Russian people whose armies, four days later, resumed their Eastern offensive against the Germans.

He said the enemy was now Germany but the power, system, and tyranny of the Nazis. "So let us salute the German dead in this battle. Their sons demanded a new era."

After his speech the heads of state walked down the sloping sand to the beach where they stood in front of the fluttering flags of their nations.

Royal homage paid to the dead

Continued from page 1

beach into an impenetrable armed camp.

Free-fall demonstrations by paratroopers which preceded the arrival of the French president at Utah, included 10 men from the Red Devils, whose exploits helped reduce the surrounding tension.

M Mitterrand landed by helicopter at the racecourse behind this normally tranquil and secluded beach area before welcoming foreign heads of state, including the Queen, who arrived from the British war cemetery at Bayeux.

The Queen had been forced by the intensity of her schedule to travel by helicopter, which she dislikes and has not used since her silver jubilee in 1977.

The seven heads of state walked to the official dais, pausing to make a symbolic stop at "O" milestone, the start of what the Americans at Utah called "Liberty Road" in their push through France.

A flypast, which included Spitfires and Dakotas, was followed by national anthems.

When the heads of state arrived under bright blue skies the tide was lapping almost at the heels of the French guard of honour, behind the national flagpoles. Beyond could be seen anti-terrorist nets in the low water.

In the distance, among seven warships, the light cruiser HMS *Fife* rode in the gentle swell.

The band of the First Battalion Light Infantry, whose traditions originate mainly from the American War of Independence, represented Britain as an impressive variety of military music drowned the seagulls' cries.

On D-Day Mr Edwards piloted a Dakota towing a glider to France. Yesterday he and 26 old comrades crossed the Channel to the Normandy beaches in a Dakota still flying from a Jersey airline.

Mr Edwards said: "It's absolutely wizard to be back in a Dakota again. They are a legendary machine."

PARLIAMENT June 6 1984

Criteria for sale of Inmos to private sector

TECHNOLOGY

The transfer of the Inmos company, which manufactures advanced silicon chips, to the private sector, subject to certain criteria, was being actively explored, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of Information Technology, stated in the Commons.

He explained that the criteria would be continuing access of British industry to the technology; the need for continuing the transfer of technology to Britain; the commitment to the development and expansion of the technology in the UK.

Replying to Mr Mark Robinson (Newport West, C), he said Inmos had begun to trade profitably at the end of last year and this trend had strengthened this year.

A group of investors (he added) had proposed to make a placement of £30m in new shares in the company. But in the light of Inmos's current performance and its improved prospects, the Government has withheld the signature of the British Technology Group to this proposal.

The BTG is actively exploring other options for the transfer of the company to the private sector, bearing in mind the taxpayers' past investment and the future development of Inmos technology.

Mr Robinson: The excellent prospects and performance of Inmos were achieved in a relatively short time and is good news for that company.

Can he give the assurance that in any transfer of Inmos to the private sector not only will the taxpayers' investment be protected, but also the future of the plant in Newport?

Mr Baker: I can give that assurance.

Debate on BR pay deal rejected

PRESS LEAK

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Hull East, Lab), unsuccessfully applied for an emergency debate on the role of the Government in recent British Rail wage negotiations.

He said the authenticity of correspondence on this subject involving the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Transport and published in today's *Daily Mirror* could be assumed as the Prime Minister had announced an inquiry into the leak.

The correspondence showed direct Government intervention in the negotiations.

The Secretary of State (Mr Nicholas Ridley) had said in a written parliamentary answer on April 9 that BR wage levels were matters for negotiation between the BR board and the unions. But the published correspondence from April 2, made by the Secretary of State and his department and other ministers, both before and after that written answer was given, were involved.

The Secretary of State had misled the House about his involvement and the House should have the opportunity to debate the issue.

The correspondence exposed the Government's strategy of instructing the chairman of nationalised industries to stop further industrial disputes while it continued its vendetta against the miners. The Government said it was not intervening while it was directing these industries to carry out its vindictive public sector wage policy.

Private health treatment not necessarily best, survey says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Private medicine does not necessarily provide the best facilities or better treatment and private hospitals may be less able to cope with unexpected complications, according to a *Which?* survey of private medical insurance published today.

The leading private hospitals, mainly in London, have facilities to match the best in the National Health Service, the magazine says. But health service hospitals are generally much better equipped to deal with emergencies and complex operations.

Private medicine can provide much faster treatment for minor conditions, as well as

more flexibility and privacy. Patients can usually choose the consultant who carries out their operations.

But *Which?* suggests that the picture painted of the health service in some private medical insurance brochures is far from accurate.

A survey of 720 patients who had been in hospital - 30 per cent on the health service and 70 per cent private - showed that half of each group was advised within two weeks, although 16 per cent of health service patients had to wait more than six months and 3 per cent more than a year.

Private hospitals make great play of offering private rooms.

			PREMIUMS	
BENEFITS	Annual Max per person	Cover for medical at home yearly max	Single person aged 44 London	Double person aged 44 Providence
AMA	\$25,000	full 180 days	\$257.40	\$177.60
BCWA	no limit	full 13 weeks	\$181.70	\$142.50
BUPA	no limit	full with specialist, otherwise \$500	\$254.76	\$173.64
CROWN LIFE	\$35,000	\$100 13 weeks	\$178.00	\$139.32
CRUSADER	no limit	full 180 days	\$178.75	\$128.13
ENHIS	no limit	full 10 weeks	\$226.80	\$185.75
MT MEDEX	no limit	full 28 weeks	\$151.80	\$113.40
MUTUAL OF OMAHA	no limit	full 26 weeks	\$218.80	\$147.60
OMIAHON	\$20,000	full no max	\$180.00	\$178.84
PPF	\$20,000	full no max	\$248.72	\$178.64
WPA	\$45,000	full 26 weeks	\$228.90	\$165.20

Includes 20 per cent discount received on joining.
Squares marked on going to press but premiums may increase in June 1984.
(*) Accommodation cover may be restricted to 10 weeks.
(†) New scheme expected to be introduced in August 1984.

Livingstone threatens GLC trial poll

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Mr Ken Livingstone challenged the Government yesterday to a trial poll on the abolition of the Greater London Council.

He virtually promised to resign his council seat to cause a by-election in September. "It would be a chance for voters to vote on one issue - effectively a referendum on abolition," he said.

Unless the House of Lords blocked or significantly

amended the Bill now before them cancelling next year's GLC election, the Labour leader will resign this summer. He said his timing was decided by the need to sway "wet Tory" options just before the GLC abolition Bill reaches Parliament.

GLC Labour members have not approved Mr Livingstone's strategy and they seem to have dropped an earlier plan for

mass resignation. Labour officials said it would cost £200,000 and was impracticable.

Mr Livingstone said his idea contained a risk - his Paddington seat is relatively marginal. "If I lose I will just go back into obscurity," he said.

Mr Alan Greengross, the GLC Conservative leader, dismissed Mr Livingstone's threat as "another gimmick".



Robinson: Future of plant in Newport

companies, including AT&T, not only from the price that is offered, but also from the criteria.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) will be agreed that although Inmos will not be in the public sector, it is desirable that it remains in British control and ownership since integrated circuits are vital raw materials. It is important that this large indigenous supplier should not be dependent on decisions taken elsewhere.

Mr Baker: If he looks at the criteria I have just announced, he will be satisfied that any future proposal for the development of Inmos will take that point fully into account.

There is considerable interest in Inmos from several companies. There is more than one horse in the race.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry: This remarkably successful and highly innovative enterprise would not have existed if it had not been pioneered by Public Enterprise. Is it not ludicrous to privatise one of the most successful public enterprise firms in the country?

Can Mr Baker give the assurance categorically that there is no truth whatsoever in the story published in *The Times* that the Government was seriously thinking of selling Inmos to the American AT&T corporation? That would be totally contrary to British interests.

Mr Baker: On the question of an overseas deal, there is no proposal for the outright purchase of Inmos that I am aware of.

and a day, tried to get something more from the EEC for shipbuilding in Europe?

At Austin and Pickersgill's in my constituency, the last year on present orders will be in November, and that massive yard is likely to close unless this Government gets off its Backside and does something.

Mr Tebbit: He has caused considerable concern to workers and management at Austin and Pickersgill's and to a number of his trade union friends in claiming that the company is about to be closed. This is the surest way of making certain that customers will not come forward with orders.

He should really learn to try to act in the interests of his constituents instead of with a narrow, biased, bigoted class attitude.

If he had spent more time thinking and less talking he would have been able to discover that last year the British taxpayer put £50m of extra support into shipbuilding.

That is what he was praising the French Government for.

Keeping check on IBM

Britain has the fastest growing electronics industry in Europe, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, told the Commons today.

He said the Government was keen to ensure that the industry in one year alone and the record of this Government looks pretty pathetic compared to that of many other European nations in the assistance to shipbuilding.

Is it not about time the Government, which advocates this country staying in Europe forever

there any evidence the big boys, including IBM, are using unfair prices to secure a market share?

Mr Baker: On the latter point, not so far as we know but we are keeping a survey.

What has happened in the last few years is that there has been a tremendous boom in Britain in the manufacture of electronic equipment.

In 1983 we counted 29 per cent of the micro-circuits in Europe. That is the largest rate of any European country.

BRITISH LEYLAND

The Government would see to what extent it could financially assist a proposition from anyone to take over all or part of British Leyland's Bathgate plant, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during Commons questions. He added that account would be taken of the prospects of commercial success.

Mr Gavriel Strang (Edinburgh East, Lab), initiating questions about Leyland Vehicles, said the unemployment at Bathgate was such that workers who lost jobs had virtually no hope of getting other jobs, so the social costs of closure were utterly unacceptable. The financial costs of closure to the Government would be greater than the cost of keeping the factory open. What were the financial costs of closure?

Mr Tebbit said the Government had made estimates but to a large extent they involved commercially sensitive information. But Lord Stokes had said in evidence to the trade and industry sub-committee of the Public Accounts Committee in June 1977 that the cost of having the factory in Scotland was equivalent to a 7½ per cent tariff.

Mr Strang must consider (he added) what the cost means in terms of jobs of other workers in other parts of the economy.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selby, C): Just as British Leyland is coming out of the period when it used to be a music hall joke, it is depressing now that their business is improving to find a rise of disputes, particularly like the present one.

This would be the time to warn BL workers that the patience of the taxpayers who wish to support the company is not inexhaustible, and that the time has come to work, not to strike.

Mr Tebbit: It would not be right for me to comment on any particular dispute but it has been proved time and time again that strikes do not save jobs. They destroy jobs.

In the event that there was a long strike purporting to save the job of a single individual, it would no doubt cost the jobs of many others.

Mr Tebbit said information that was commercially confidential included that concerning some of the savings or costs which would otherwise be caused within BL, according to which options one took over which of the factories in the

United Kingdom had already made the greater part of the cuts in steel-making capacity it would be expected to make by the European Commission, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons at questions today.

The United Kingdom's contribution to the expected cut in European capacity of 30 million tonnes would be 4.5 million tonnes, of which four million tonnes had already been made, he said.

Mr Tebbit has said that he expected the British Steel Corporation to complete its corporate plan shortly and to submit it to the Government for approval.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathclyde and Bearsden, C) asked Mr Tebbit to bear in mind that the United Kingdom had reduced steel-making capacity much more than its Community partners.

Would he make vigorous representations to their counterparts in the Community to ensure greater equality of sacrifice?

Mr Tebbit: When we come to consider the corporate plan of course we shall look at the position of markets and the various parts of BSC and how all the plans may be fitted into that plan.

I note that Commissioner Andreessen said recently that he

Sale of smallholdings

A Liberal proposal to give the Minister of Agriculture a veto on the sale of smallholdings by county councils was rejected by 204 votes to 127 in Government majority, 77 - when the Agriculture Bill was considered on report in the Commons.

The Bill amends the law relating to the control and management of agricultural holdings and includes a new formula to be applied by arbitrators in determining rents.

Mr Gerald Howells (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire, L) moving a new clause introducing the veto, said if all county councils took the

same attitude as Derbyshire and Somerset, which had been selling off smallholdings, it would be a sad day.

Sir Paul Hawkins (South West Norfolk, C) said he supported the new clause. The Bill was all about getting more tenants on the land. It would be idiotic to cut away the bottom rung of the ladder. They must try to maintain the smallholdings.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State for Agriculture, said that over the 10 years to 1981 on average only 14 tenants per year made the move to the private sector.

Government will look at any Bathgate takeover

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said today that the Government would look at any proposal for the takeover of the Bathgate plant of British Leyland.

He said the Government would be interested in the financial and commercial prospects of the company, and in the impact on the economy of any takeover.

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Basis of RPI

The retail prices index advisory committee will be reconvened shortly to re-examine the treatment of housing costs in the index, to consider re-basing the index, and to consider certain points on its coverage and construction, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said in a written Commons answer.

Mr Tebbit: I hope Mr Shore will not let his xenophobia get in the way of the national interest. Of course there is justification for particularly attractive terms to draw to the country internationally mobile projects which otherwise might have arrived in, for example, another part of the European Community and would then have had free access to our markets and would not be providing any jobs in this kingdom.

Mr Tebbit: The question of the border is utterly and completely irrelevant to the matters that were discussed. Indeed, I have to remind not so much him as some hon. gentleman opposite, that this plant is within the United Kingdom as are the other plants of BL.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry: Is there, or is there not, a differential between companies from overseas investing in British development areas, and British companies investing in such areas? If there is

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Jenkins accuses Thatcher of abdicating role in Europe

By Our Political Staff



Mr. Roy Jenkins, MP for Glasgow, Hillhead, and former leader of the Social Democrats, returned to the European election stage yesterday to make a bitter attack on Mrs Thatcher's disruptive activities in Europe.

At the Liberal/SDP Alliance press conference in London, he also took a side-swipe at Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader. Mr Jenkins said that there was no joint European approach to the London economic summit because Mrs Thatcher had reduced European Councils to a level of book-keepers tedium which even the most hardened of European bosses could not put up with.

"It would not matter too much if Europe were steaming ahead, as in the 1950s, but it does greatly matter at a time when Europe, atrophied by petty quarrels, sees both its wealth and influence plummeting compared with either the United States or Japan."

"Our combined national incomes, having climbed up from the pit of 1947 to exceed in the late 1970s that of the United States, is now back to barely 90 per cent of the American total."

And, since the Schmidt-Giscard leadership had disappeared, the European voice had been declining in the councils of the West. Now that a new leadership was slowly emerging, it was again Franco-German: Mitterrand and Kohl.

Mr Jenkins said: "For the fourth time, Britain is abdicating a possible leadership role. It is a tragedy that this Government, allegedly both innovating and European, should dreadly



Mr Jenkins: Recovered from illness.

FitzGerald aims to revive honeymoon

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Irish Republic's long honeymoon with the European Community ended dramatically when Dr Garret FitzGerald walked out of a summit two months ago in a dispute over the "superlevy on milk". It was a bitter irony for the Irish Prime Minister, who is widely respected in Europe and is a strong believer in the EEC.

But the country that embraced Europe fervently, seeing opportunities for a wider export market and a more significant role in foreign affairs, is no longer so enamoured. Initial enthusiasm has waned as unprecedented prosperity is replaced by austerity.

In 1979, an opinion poll showed that 58 per cent of the population thought that the EEC was a good thing, but last year the figure dropped to 42 per cent. Farm incomes have slumped by one-third since the last European election, living standards have dropped, inflation is running at 10.1 per cent and unemployment at 214,000 is expected to rise higher.

However, the republic has been a net beneficiary from Europe, receiving approximately £14,000m. Agriculture, the backbone of its economy, has been the main recipient of benefits. As Dr FitzGerald said at the outset of the European election campaign: "Europe has been good to us up to now. We must in turn show Europe that we take it seriously by sending men and women who will enhance Ireland's good name."

All parties are united in believing that the main problem facing them is apathy among voters, who have gone to the polls in three general elections since 1979 and show little interest in Europe. The coalition partners, Fine Gael and Labour, are attempting to fight the election for 15 seats on European issues and personalities, though the electorate will use the ballot to pass judgment on 17 months of economic austerity and sometimes ineffective leadership.

An opinion poll last month gave the coalition partners 46 per cent, with the Fianna Fail opposition, led by Mr Charles Haughey, having 49 per cent. But an earlier poll had put the opposition 7 per cent ahead and Mr Haughey must be disappointed that his party's lead is no larger and more sustained. Dr FitzGerald is still a more popular choice for Prime Minister than his rival, Mr Haughey's strategy is to focus attention on domestic issues,

repeat the mistakes of 1930 (the Coal and Steel Community), 1957 (the Treaty of Rome) and 1979 (the European Monetary System) and stand once again on the sidelines."

Mrs Thatcher was no more instinctively European than Mr Kinnock. "He has a party which wants to come out, she has a party which wants to stay in. But they both end up with a semi-detached attitude which is very near to the worst of both worlds."

"It would be preposterous to come out. But it is equally preposterous to guarantee the minimum of influence and worse deals for Britain by opposing any constructive initiatives."

Mr Jenkins said Britain's attitude to Europe under Mrs Thatcher and the previous Labour government had been based on the old adage: "Find out what little Johnny is doing and tell him to stop."

"For any country which wants to influence events, this would be unwise. For a country which desperately needs a changed Community it is insane."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, contrasted the attitude and feelings of Europeans towards Britain in June, 1944, and today.

"Forty years ago, Britain was seen as the saviour of Europe, and Europeans looked to Britain for leadership. Now we are seen as something of a troublesome albatross round their necks."

"Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl have invited Mrs Thatcher to help in moving Europe forward quickly to respond to some of the problems of our age, but she does not respond."

"It is a black day for this country for her to persist in this 'empty chair' policy. There is a risk that, if it becomes a two-edged sword, we shall be slid downwards and out at the bottom."

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock saw Europe as a problem, but the Liberals and SDP saw it as the solution, Mr Steel said.

● Tory candidates in rural areas are finding that many traditional Conservative voters are threatening to abstain or vote for other parties, Mr David Penhalligon, Liberal MP for Truro, said.

Farmers were angry, he said, about the disastrous effects of the milk quota system on small dairy farmers.

Mrs Gandhi runs out of patience with Sikhs

From Michael Binyon, Delhi

The siege of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, and the armed incursion into its complex and other Sikh shrines throughout the turmoil-ridden Indian state of Punjab, show that the Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi has finally had enough.

Mrs Gandhi and her advisers have constantly said that the demands of the Sikh agitation launched two years ago by the Akali Dal - the so-called Immortal Party - are negotiable, and could be settled if the leaders of the protest would only sit round a table with them and agree to compromise.

Many of the demands have been conceded, the Government insists, and those outstanding would be resolved, but for the influence of the terrorists.

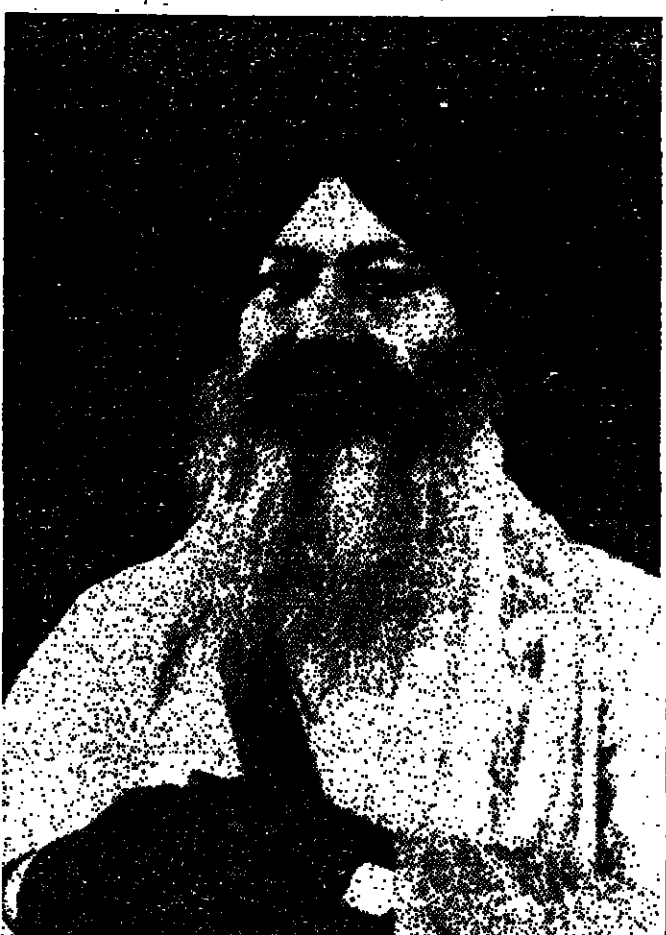
"We want to get the terrorists off the back of the politicians", a source close to Mrs Gandhi said to me last week. Senior figures in both the Administration and in Mrs Gandhi's party, the Congress (I), have been prophesying that the problem of the terrorists would be solved within months. The source close to Mrs Gandhi forecast that three months would see the extremists dealt with.

Mrs Gandhi's adviser insisted that at the time of a round-table conference last February a deal had virtually been hammered out between the Akalis and the Government.

"When the deal was about to be announced," he said, "the extremists started shooting from the Golden Temple, and that was the end of it." He maintained that the Government would stand by that agreement, and that it could enable the Sikhs to call off their agitation when the terrorists were contained.

One of the problems with dealing with the Sikh demands is that they have always been couched in vague language, and the Sikh leaders have often proved unwilling or unable to put them into concrete terms, the Government says.

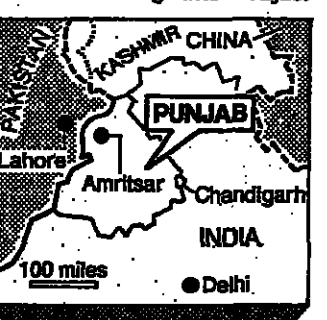
"They say that they do not have enough of the water from the rivers running through the state," said one of the government negotiators. "But when we asked them 'How much



Leader gives in: Sant Harchand Longowal, who surrendered to Indian security forces at the Golden Temple on Tuesday.

water do you need?" they were unable to say. They say they wanted to amend Article 25 of the constitution, but when we asked them what words they wanted they were again unable to say. It makes it very difficult to negotiate with them."

In fact, the Akali agitation is essentially about power: Power for the Akali Party. The Sikhs' party felt a minority in their own state after independence, and so agitated for a smaller state in which they could predominate. They achieved that in 1966 when Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, two predominantly Hindu Areas, were carved out of greater Punjab.



Incidentally, during the course of this agitation security forces again entered the Golden Temple to arrest agitators.

Now, although they have 52 per cent of the population of the new state, the specifically Sikh party cannot rule there except in coalition with another party, because Sikhs do not uniformly support them. Many Sikhs support Mrs Gandhi's party. Many others support the Communist Party, and some, indeed, support more right-wing Hindu parties.

Because it is a party based on religion, the leaders have been religious figures - like the present president of the party, Sant Harchand Longowal. In an effort to undercut the leadership a few years ago the Congress politicians sponsored a young religious leader who would divide the Akali vote among the moderates and the fundamentalists.

That young man turned on his sponsors in the way that the monster turned on Dr Frankenstein. He was Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale who now inspires the terrorists from his eyrie in the Golden Temple.

Mayor in last-ditch request to Karajan

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Eberhard Diepgen, the Mayor of West Berlin, is flying to Salzburg this weekend in a last-ditch attempt to bring about a reconciliation between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he has been chief conductor for almost 30 years.

The mayor received a telegram from Herr von Karajan on Tuesday, in which the 76-year-old conductor for life drily asked him to define his rights and duties as artistic director, and how these could be reconciled with the orchestra's behaviour over the past two years.

Last week Herr von Karajan abruptly cancelled a concert he was due to give with the orchestra in Salzburg on June 11, and the players angrily warned him that he was breaking his contract with them. The bitter row has shaken Berlin's cultural establishment and led to widespread speculation that Herr von Karajan is about to leave Berlin.

Herr Volker Hassemer, Berlin's cultural senator, said yesterday he still hoped for reconciliation but the prospects were bleak. There was no chance of Herr von Karajan reconsidering his decision to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in Salzburg on June 11, but he was obliged to say how he envisaged his future cooperation with the Berlin Philharmonic.

Herr Hassemer saw the orchestra's letter to its conductor as a last cry for help. He said in an interview that a final break between the 102-year-old orchestra and its fifth, and arguably greatest, conductor would not be a catastrophe, though it would be "extremely unpleasant and a painful loss for Berlin".

The dispute has deeply divided Germany's music critics. Partisans of the conductor and the orchestra's director, Dr Peter Girdl, accuse the players of arrogance. They say it was Herr von Karajan who built them up into one of the world's greatest musical ensembles, and gave a warning yesterday that without him they would relapse into "cultural provinciality".

Other critics have blamed the conductor's overbearing manner and attempts to flout the orchestra's democratic traditions. "Whether the Berlin Philharmonic remains a great orchestra, culturally as well as morally, is not only a Berlin question, but also something of a national question", the critic on the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, wrote yesterday.

"The Philharmonic is more than a symbol of the highly regarded cultural excellence of the Germans."

Confident Ceausescu arrives in Warsaw

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

President Ceausescu of Romania, who holds the key to the success or failure of next week's Comecon summit, arrived in Warsaw yesterday to prepare for the meeting with General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

Comecon, the East European trading alliance, has not met at summit level for 13 years, at least partly because Romania is reluctant to attend a meeting that will press for much deeper Soviet block integration. Bucharest is worried that a large degree of economic dependency on Moscow will undermine some of its independence in foreign policy.

Fresh from a trip to Moscow two days ago, the Romanian President seems to be confident that the problems have been, if not exactly ironed out, at least put into suspended animation. The summit is expected to go ahead as planned on Tuesday in Moscow. Although the Moscow talks were described in the Communiqué as among other things, "businesslike and frank" - diplomatic code words for differences of view - Romania displayed a more orthodox line on defence.

A phrase "underscoring the importance" of the Warsaw Pact showed that Bucharest, which does not allow Warsaw Pact troops to be stationed on its territory, is prepared to swear loyalty whenever this seems diplomatically appropriate.

Poland and Romania approach the Comecon summit from quite different positions. Poland is reorientating its economy towards the Soviet Union and its communist neighbours in an attempt to

sidestep Western sanctions and ease the crippling burden of debts to the West. Moscow has shown itself willing to give considerable assistance - including the rescheduling of Poland's substantial debts to the Soviet Union - in return for this integration.

Romania is willing to accept closer cooperation with Moscow, but not structural changes in industry, nor the sacrifice of its ties with the West.

However, both Poland and Romania are united in their need for continued supplies of cheap oil from the Soviet Union. Given its hard currency crisis and its need to relaunch its industry, Warsaw would also like increased quantities. Romania has not been receiving concessionary priced oil from its large neighbour and in general pays in hard currency.

But earlier this year Moscow agreed to supply 1.5 million tonnes of crude in return for Romanian goods in kind and non-convertible cash. This may have helped to ease the tension before the summit.

Poland and Romania have also been showing themselves responsive to some of the louder complaints of the Soviet Union about the quality of goods Comecon countries were selling to Moscow in return for oil and raw materials. A weekend meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee criticized the quality of engineering exports - the Engineering Minister was dismissed shortly before the session - and the Romanian press is full of complaints about the production quality of its export industries.

Marcos puts Manila on alert

Manila (AP) - President Marcos has declared a military alert in Manila and 13 suburban cities and towns, claiming that subversive groups plan "to sow terrorism" in the area.

The opposition questioned the need for military action, noting that it came just before the convening of a new National Assembly where opponents of the President won a significant number of seats.

An announcement placed constabulary and police units on "red alert" status. Leaves were cancelled and troops told to remain in their camps to forestall efforts of subversive and terrorist groups to destabilize the government.

No details were given of the supposed terrorist plot but fires on Monday which razed a suburban public market and an old Manila airport terminal building due for demolition were described as "of suspicious origin."

Sri Lanka to loosen Army's grip

From Our Own Correspondent, Colombo

The Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathududhi, announced yesterday that emergency regulations and the prevention of Terrorism Act would be amended to ensure that judicial inquiries are held into all deaths caused by the armed services. Also the armed services will not have the power to hold suspects for up to 18 months at army barracks or other places of detention.

The Government's vesting of these powers in the armed services has been criticized by political parties in Sri Lanka and by foreign governments.

The regulation by which armed services can dispose of bodies without inquests, which has been described as "a licence to kill", is to be deleted from the emergency regulations. This provision has been the subject of strong protests by the Tamil United Liberation Front.

Canberra tries to bar London appeal

From Tony Daboulis, Melbourne

The Australian Federal Government is trying to prevent a man convicted of murder from appealing to the Privy Council in London after being refused special leave to appeal to the High Court of Australia.

James Richard Finch wants to appeal against two decisions of the Queensland Court of

Criminal Appeal. He was convicted of murder after a fire at the Whisky A Gogo night club in Brisbane in which 15 people died in 1973 and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Finch case is considered particularly important in Australian legal circles and by Canberra because it involves

the High Court of Australia and the question of whether that court should be the highest court of appeal or whether Australians should be able to appeal to the Privy Council.

Canberra believes that this issue should be resolved by the High Court in Australia, not by the Privy Council in London.

Botha challenges West to shoulder Namibia burden

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa has offered to withdraw from Namibia "within two months" if any of the five countries in the "Western contact group" is prepared to take over the administration, financing and defence of the 320,000 square miles of territory. The five countries are America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, made the offer privately during his talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other European heads of government and he confirmed it yesterday in a Berlin interview with Reuters.

The South African leader, however, apparently still would insist that Cuban troops should leave Angola before they hand over.

"They must go, fair or not, that's it. We are a regional power. It is our region, and we want to play a stabilizing role. We are not going to have 30,000 Cubans running wild, raping women and stealing children", Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, is quoted as saying.

According to the reports by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the South African Press Agency and the Johannesburg evening newspaper *The Star*, apparently based on



Mr P. W. Botha: "We called their bluff".

briefings given to South African and West German journalists in Bonn, the two Bothas have been disappointed by the reaction of European governments.

"We have called their bluff, and now they won't come out of the corner", the Prime Minister is reported to have told West German media representatives at a working breakfast yesterday.

● BONN: Mr Botha told the West German journalists at the working breakfast that he saw little chance of success for the United Nations resolution on independence for Namibia.

ILO chief attacks drive towards 35-hour week

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The International Labour Organization is under fire at its three-week annual conference, which opened yesterday. The Soviet bloc and some developing countries are strongly critical of its Committee on Freedom of Association, which is in charge of overseeing implementation of international labour conventions.

They contend that it has turned into something like a supra-national tribunal, seeking to impose its own interpretation of national legislation.

The ILO's reply to this, as given by its Director General, Mr Francis Blanchard, is that the committee's essential function is to ascertain the facts without fear or favour, irrespective of governments' susceptibilities.

The conference is also to discuss current efforts, as in West Germany, to reduce working hours in order to create new jobs. Mr Blanchard told a news conference that the 35-hour week was a somewhat debatable concept.

He regarded legislation for shorter working hours as feasible in conditions of sustained economic growth. In recession, however, this must be a matter for negotiation within individual enterprises, not for across-the-board regulations.

For the first time a woman has been elected president of the conference - Mrs Anna-Greta Leijon, aged 45, the Swedish Minister of Labour. She told delegates from 150 nations that trade unions were under pressure almost everywhere.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Good news from Datapost: business as usual!

Datapost services, which were suspended earlier this week because of an industrial dispute, are now operating normally.

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Divided Democrats still face convention battle to decide candidate

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The primary campaign drew to a close yesterday with the Democratic Party exhausted, divided and still without a clear choice of leader behind which it can unite in a crusade to defeat President Reagan in November.

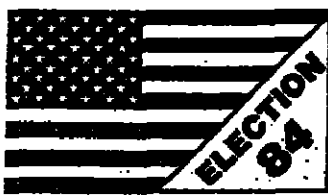
Although the results of the final five primaries left Mr. Walter Mondale teetering on the brink of victory, the other two candidates, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, made it clear that they would not concede defeat and would carry the fight all the way to party's national convention in San Francisco next month.

The Democratic Party is therefore faced with exactly the situation it wanted to avoid when it decided to change the candidate selection rules after President Carter's humiliating defeat by Mr. Reagan in 1980.

The party leaders had hoped the changed rules would produce an early consensus on an obvious front-runner. Until the New Hampshire primary at the end of February it looked as if Mr. Mondale would indeed walk away with the nomination.

However, the surprise emergence of Mr. Hart as the candidate of "new ideas" and the overwhelming support which Mr. Jackson received from black voters scuppered Mr. Mondale's hopes of securing the nomination by the end of March.

Although Mr. Mondale's vic-



tories in New Jersey and West Virginia on Tuesday should ensure that he goes to San Francisco with enough delegates to secure the nomination, Mr. Hart's overwhelming win in California and his successes in New Mexico and South Dakota mean that the outcome will remain in doubt for another six weeks.

Under the new rules delegates can switch their vote before the first ballot, so no nomination can be called formally secure until the convention's roll-call.

This is good news for President Reagan, who is the

HOW THEY STAND

The latest unofficial count of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco from July 16-19:

Mondale	1,967
Hart	1,212
Jackson	367
Uncommitted	279
Total	3,825

(Mr. Mondale needs 1,967 delegates to secure the nomination. Since delegates can switch before the first ballot, his nomination cannot be called secure until the vote is taken.)

French observer killed in Beirut

Beirut (Reuters) - A French observer was killed by sniper fire in Beirut yesterday as the Lebanese Parliament held its second session.

The observer was one of 80 Frenchmen monitoring a shaky truce between Lebanon's warring factions. He died close to Beirut port at the north of the "green line" dividing the Christian east from the mainly Muslim west of the capital, security sources said.

Another French observer was shot and slightly wounded in the hand at the same time. He was taken to an east Beirut hospital for treatment.

French officials in Beirut declined to discuss the incident or to name the dead man, the first observer to be killed since the team began arriving in late March.

The incident was in a stretch of no-man's land between Muslim militia positions in the west and the Lebanese Army and right-wing Christian groups in the east.

The main tasks of the observers have been to prepare secret reports on ceasefire violations along the line and to supervise the only official passageway between the two halves of the city.

The crossing-point was closed for about three hours yesterday to protect members of the Lebanese Parliament as they gathered nearby to discuss the Government policy statement read to them last week by Mr. Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister.

Beirut radio said the debate could end tomorrow with a vote of confidence in Mr. Karami's six-week old "national unity" Government. He is expected to win a comfortable majority.

Security and the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon, which entered its third year yesterday, again dominated the debate, with rightists criticising Mr. Karami's law-and-order record and leftists calling for decisive action to oust the Israelis.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar: In pursuit of peace

Mr. Karami's Cabinet includes representatives of all the main armed groups in Lebanon, and the policy statement was a compromise between their conflicting demands.

Mr. Nadim Naim, a right-wing Christian parliamentarian, said it was a miracle that Mr. Karami had formed the Cabinet at all, but he opposed the Prime Minister's request for exceptional powers.

Mr. Ali Khalil, a Shia Muslim from the south and a former Finance Minister, told Parliament that getting rid of the Israelis should have priority over all other issues, including Muslim demands for a greater share of power.

● CAIRO: Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, met President Mubarak of Egypt yesterday.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar was in Cairo at the start of a nine-day tour to find a way towards an Arab-Israeli settlement. He is also to visit Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel.

He called for a comprehensive settlement involving all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A UN source said Señor Pérez de Cuéllar would meet Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO Chairman, in Europe in the first half of July.

Alfonsín in search for accord

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

After two weeks of talks with opposition parties, President Raúl Alfonsín, has asked the country's political leaders to sign a broad political accord that would commit them to defending democracy and to supporting several key government policies.

The text of the proposed agreement, leaked to the press on Tuesday night, calls for - among other goals - Argentine acceptance of the Vatican's proposals for ending a border dispute with Chile, for diplomatic negotiations with Britain over the Falklands dispute that include Argentine claims to sovereignty, and for a joint effort with other Latin American nations to solve the region's foreign debt problems.

Señora María Estela Martínez de Perón, leader of the powerful Peronist Party, was reported to have already accepted President Alfonsín's proposed accord, which amounts to a non-aggression pact between the Peronists and the Government. According to unconfirmed reports, Señora Perón was planning to sign the agreement yesterday afternoon.

Spokesmen for Señora Perón also announced that the former President and widow of President Juan Perón would return to Spain on Friday.

Sind cracks down on armed gangs

From Hassan Akhtar
Islamabad

A special force of 3,000 selected police is being raised by the Sind Government to combat the rising tide of armed attacks by gangs on government officials, banks and highways in the province.

Sources within the provincial government say that the gangs are known outlaws and dacoits but there is a strong view that the rise in crime is linked to the anti-martial law movement of Sindhi nationalists.

Pariq Chandio, aged 29, a Sindhi member of Robin Hood, who was killed in an encounter with police, was reported to have been mourned by thousands at his funeral and scores of people still visit his grave daily to seek his blessing.

The Inspector-General of the Sind police and another senior officer narrowly escaped death last month when a four-man police escort was gunned down.

To match the Soviet-made arms, including Kalashnikov rifles, with which the robbers and dacoits are armed, the authorities have imported the latest Chinese-made rifles and Sten-guns to equip the special anti-dacoit force. Wireless communication equipment and Jeeps are also being brought in for the special force.

A street in Sakharov's name irks Russians

From Ian Murray
Brussels

The burgomaster of the Brussels commune of Uccle, received an irate Soviet delegation this week protesting at the local council's decision to rename the street where their embassy is sited as Avenue André Sakharov, in the event of the dissident's death from his hunger strike.

The street continues for the moment to be called Avenue De Frit after a former burgomaster, although young local Christian Democrats have nearly stacked cardboard carrying the new name over the street signs.

Belgian Foreign Ministry officials have meanwhile been analysing the decision by the Kremlin to carry out the death sentence passed a year ago on Yermak Lukianov, a 70-year-old Belgian citizen convicted of treason and collaborating with the Nazis.

Mr. Lukianov was a Kaluznik, a people who so hated the Soviet Union when it colonized them that they enthusiastically collaborated with the Nazis during the war. Although they were meant to be executed in 1955, this has not spared several of them from being executed almost every year since then.

Mr. Lukianov was said to have been a member of what the Russians called the Turkistan Legion, which they had all but wiped out by the end of the war. He had managed to escape to Belgium, where he was eventually given citizenship in 1967.

The following year he returned to Russia to visit his family and was promptly arrested. For 15 years he was held without trial in a psychiatric hospital, but last year he was condemned to death.

Despite pleas from different organizations and leading political personalities the sentence was carried out in the middle of last month. The Belgian authorities were notified only this week.

The execution is thought to be part of the present tough line which the Soviet Union is seeking to adopt in its dealings with the West. It is even considered that the sentence might have been carried out precisely because so many appeals for clemency had been made.

● MOSCOW: A fellow member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said yesterday that Dr. Sakharov is alive and well in the closed city of Gorky (AP reports).

Academician Yuri Ovchinnikov who is one of the Soviet Union's foremost biochemists, was the first academician to voice public dissent on Dr. Sakharov's condition. "He did not make it clear whether Dr. Sakharov is in hospital or at home in Gorky."

● LONDON: Mrs. Tatyana Yankalovich, Dr. Sakharov's stepdaughter, called on Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, junior minister at the Foreign Office, yesterday to appeal for British intervention with the Soviet authorities on his behalf (Henry Stanhope writes).

Peking is warned on arms deal

Moscow (Reuters) - A Soviet commentator warned China and the United States yesterday against closer military cooperation and said Moscow would respond to any increased threat from the modernization of Peking's forces.

Mr. Yuri Dergachov, writing for the Novosti news agency, said a visit to Washington next week by China's Defence Minister, Mr. Zhang Aiping, was aimed at sowing an agreement to import sophisticated US military technology. Mr. Zhang is at present in France for a five-day visit during which he is expected to meet Mr. Charles Heron, the Defence Minister.

Mr. Dergachov warned Washington that such an accord could rebound, and told Peking the Kremlin would retaliate if it saw its own security or that of allies such as Vietnam in greater danger.

"If American-Chinese military cooperation poses a threat to the Soviet Union, its friends and allies, Moscow will undoubtedly find an adequate answer to any menace," he said. The commentary indicated serious concern about the likely outcome of Mr. Zhang's trip and suspicion about Peking's intentions.

But the main thrust was to tell Washington it was being exploited by China.

Butter mountain tops a million tonnes

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Somewhere in Europe this week another unwanted kilogram was added to the EEC butter mountain to bring the total weight of this embarrassing surplus to over one million tonnes for the first time.

Despite the cries of anguish from the Community's dairy farmers about the obligatory reduction quotas, the flood of milk is expensively continuing to exceed anything that can be consumed.

Inside the European Commission the most optimistic estimate is that the mountain may be reduced to 500,000 tonnes over the next two and a half years. That will be possible only if member states are prepared to spend millions of pounds to get rid of it. The money will be available only if the EEC summit at the end of this month agrees to increase Community resources.

The butter-mountain managers are being forced to make an awful choice. If they do not act now to unload some of the surplus, they will miss this year's markets. But if they do act they will have to spend money which a summit failure would deny them.

If, on the other hand, they decide to be prudent and go on stockpiling the unwanted produce, they will sentence the Community to storing much more butter than is politically or economically sensible.

Ways of getting rid of the butter have been under consideration for many months. All of the schemes are expensive and none is capable of absorbing all the surplus, even in the long term.

The export market has all but

THE BUTTER MOUNTAIN

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Production	1,960	1,970	1,960	1,895	2,060	2,290	-
Consumption	1,670	1,640	1,620	1,595	1,576	1,540	-
Exports	265	500	596	500	375	350	-
Year End Stocks	435	400	260	150	300	860	1,200*

*Amounts in thousand tonnes



Winning partners: Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe, last year's world tennis champions, dancing at a gala ball in Paris.

Gulf states put brave face on Saudi dogfight victory

From Robert Fisk
Bahrain

The Arab Gulf states clapped their hands and greeted their Saudi ally yesterday after the Saudis had shot down an Iranian jet, ostentatiously proclaiming the aerial combat a "legitimate act of self-defence" while all the time fearful that the Iranians might strike back at them in revenge.

In language reminiscent of Ayatollah Khomeini's own rhetoric, a Saudi newspaper announced that the kingdom "had proved its ability to turn out a border into a vast graveyard that will swallow all the rancorous adventurers who commit and spread aggression".

The Iranians, meanwhile, remained ominously silent. Saudi helicopter pilots were yesterday reported by Arab newspapers in the Gulf to be searching the sea off the port of Jubail for the pilot of the Iranian Phantom F4 which they shot down on Tuesday.

The left-wing Kuwaiti paper *Al-Wakeel* supported the American version of the dogfight, claiming that two Iranian planes were destroyed but that a total of 11 Iranian Phantoms had been involved.

It was inevitable that the press, throughout the Gulf

US keeps eye on Navy tankers

The United States is tracking American oil vessels chartered by the Military Sealift Command to take on oil in the Gulf for Navy ships but there was no policy to escort them, the Pentagon spokesman said. The State Department spokesman also made clear to reporters in Washington that the US Government had no intention of escorting commercial shipping in the Gulf.

hegemony on the Gulf". But the pro-government Abu Dhabi daily *Al-Iktisad* served warning that the air battle threatened "to spread the flames of war to other (neutral) powers along the Gulf".

Rather optimistically, the Bahraini paper *Al-Khbar Al-Khaleej* described the destruction of the Iranian plane as "fantastic", a deterrent that "proved the Gulf countries are capable of defending themselves against aggression". Only Qatar produced an editorial comment, in the country's English-language *Gulf Times*, which referred to the battle as "a regrettable incident".

Less publicly, some of the Gulf states are concerned that the Americans may have exaggerated the extent of the Saudi victory, perhaps in an attempt to make the Saudis out to be the strongmen of the Gulf and to boost the morale of Saudi Arabia's allies.

Certainly, Washington's enthusiasm to publicize the American role in the aerial interception is regarded with concern in the Gulf states. They do not want to be regarded as belligerent by the Iranians; even less do they wish to be seen as acting as American clients in a war against Iran.

Russia resumes cautious dialogue with Iran

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The dialogue between Iran and the Soviet Union resumed yesterday, when Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, received a high-level Iranian delegation from Tehran. But diplomats said that, despite Moscow's professed desire for peace, the end to the Gulf war, the Kremlin was understood to have failed to assure Iran that Soviet arms supplies to Iraq would be reduced.

Mr. Sayed-Mohammad Sadr, a senior Iranian official, yesterday ended two days of talks in Moscow which marked a step towards improving relations between Russia and Iran. Diplomats said the visit was itself a step forward, given the tensions between Moscow and the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, who has condemned Russia as a satanic superpower almost on a par with the United States. Hostility increased last year, when the ayatollah disavowed the pro-Moscow Tudeh (Communist) Party in Iran and had several of its leaders executed.

Mr. Sadr, who arrived here on Tuesday, is political director for

Turks seek assurance on shipping

Ankara (Reuters) - Turkey has demanded special treatment from Baghdad for its tankers loading at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal after an Iraqi air strike against a Turkish ship in the area on Sunday. Mr. Mesut Yilmaz, a State Minister, told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that yesterday that the Government was awaiting a response to its demand from Iraq.

On Tuesday, Ankara banned Turkish ships sailing to Kharg from entering the Gulf after the 153,000-ton Buyuk Hun was hit by Iraqi missiles and three Turkish crewmen were killed. Ships travelling to Kuwait and other Gulf countries were excluded from the ban.

Mr. Yilmaz said Ankara was awaiting a response to a request for Baghdad to explain why it hit the Buyuk Hun.

Sources here said Ankara was not satisfied by Iraqi statements that it could not establish in advance the identity of the ships it attacked.

Diplomats said Turkey was shocked by the attack

US stiffens its terms for asylum seekers

Washington (Reuters) - The US Supreme Court has dealt a severe blow to more than 150,000 people seeking political asylum in America by ruling that they must prove "a clear probability" of persecution if deported to their countries of origin.

It reversed a lower court ruling that only a well-founded fear of persecution need be shown.

The ruling came in the case of a Yugoslav, Predrag Stevic, granted a visa when he wed a US citizen after overstaying a visit but whose wife died five days after the marriage. He must now prove "a clear probability" of persecution to avoid deportation.

German strike drags on

Bonn - An early end to the West German metalworkers' strike for a 35-hour week which is crippling the car industry is still not in sight, despite further talks yesterday between employers and trade union leaders (Our Correspondent writes).

The talks in Stuttgart, were said by both sides to be a long way from resolving the dispute, in its fourth week. Nearly 400,000 people are out of work through strikes, layoffs or lockouts.

10-year term for Nigerian

Lagos (AFP) - Sam Mbakwe, a former civilian governor of Nigeria's eastern Imo state, was jailed for 10 years and fined 50,000 Naira (246,000) for illegally exchanging Naira into dollars. He had pleaded not guilty.

The anti-sabotage tribunal heard that Mr. Mbakwe, aged 57, wanted the dollars for his daughter at school in America. Last week another ex-governor was jailed 22 years for taking kickbacks.

Treurnicht out of Broederbond

Johannesburg - Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, has resigned from the Broederbond (League of Brothers), the semi-secret society of the Afrikaner elite, after 35 years of membership. He was for a time its chairman.

His resignation, he said, was mainly because of the Broederbond's support for the new constitution. Last month he was at the inaugural rally of the new right-wing organization Afrikaner Volksweg (Sentinel of the People).

Teacher freed

Taranto (AP) - A 22-year-old woman teacher kidnapped nearly seven months ago was freed after payment of a ransom of about £340,000. The kidnappers originally demanded five times that sum for Annamaria Fusco, daughter of a wine exporter.

Bunny trouble

Los Angeles (Reuters) - A former Playboy Bunny, Patricia Lenz, said by her lawyer to be under 45, is suing Playboy Clubs International for \$250,000 (£180,000), claiming she was dismissed "for lack of Bunny image".

Looters jailed

Tunis (AFP) - Four more Tunisians have been sentenced to between five and 10 years' hard labour for looting and arson during last January's food price riots. Several dozen have now been convicted.

Spacewoman 2

Washington (Reuters) - America's second woman in space is to be Judy Resnick, who will embark on a week-long flight on the shuttle Discovery on June 22 with five other astronauts. The first US spacewoman was Sally Ride.

MPs reject Canadian penal colony project

From John Best, Ottawa

A proposal to establish a penal colony for long-term convicts on the bleak Queen Charlotte Islands, off the north-west coast of British Columbia, has been rejected by the Canadian Government. However, studies into the concept of a penal colony are continuing.

A penal colony is a remote place usually where prisoners serving terms up to life imprisonment are sent, often by their own choice and with their wives and families.

Mr. Ray Foley, a policy assistant to the Solicitor-General, Mr. Robert Kaplan, said in an interview that studies begun more than a year ago, had so far failed to make a sound case for such an institution.

The studies of officials from by a task force of officials from Mr. Kaplan's office and the Canadian Correctional Service some years after a House of Commons committee had recommended that the idea of a "limited-access" correctional community" be examined.

A mining company presented the task force with an explicit proposal. The company was

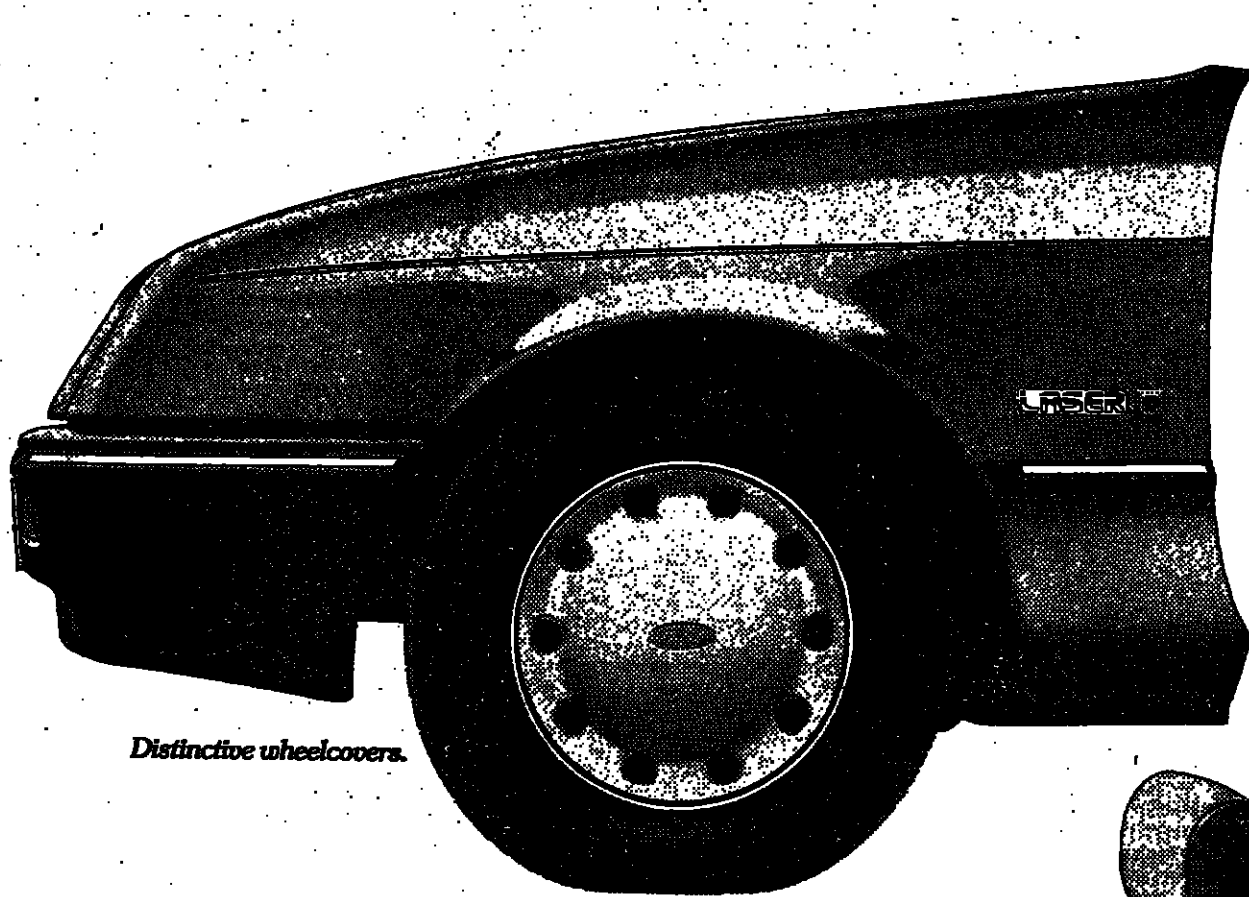
preparing to shut down an open-pit iron-ore operation in Tasu Island in the Queen Charlotte Islands, and suggested turning the property over to the Government for development as a penal colony.

The deal would have involved using prisoners to help return the mining site to its original natural state, as the company was obliged to do. However, the plan on examination was found to be both prohibitively expensive and, from a sociological point of view, questionable. So the Queen Charlotte's option was rejected.

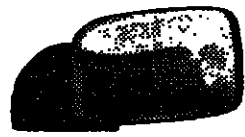
The general idea of penal colonies is still under examination by Correctional Service officials, Mr. Foley said. Among unresolved questions are the risks and responsibilities involved in exposing inmates to long-term criminals, whether to recruit special staff as opposed to regular correctional employees, and how to maintain educational and medical standards for the families of inmates and staff.

هنا من النهر

You can cut quite a dash with a Laser.

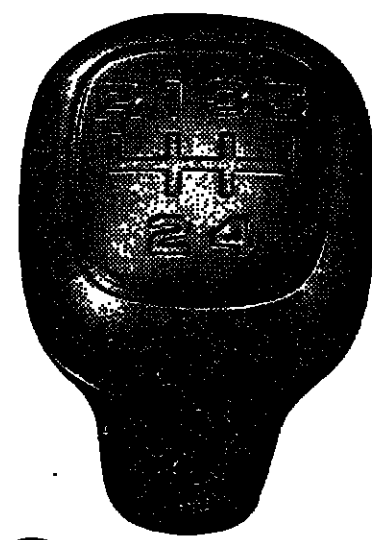


Distinctive wheelcovers.

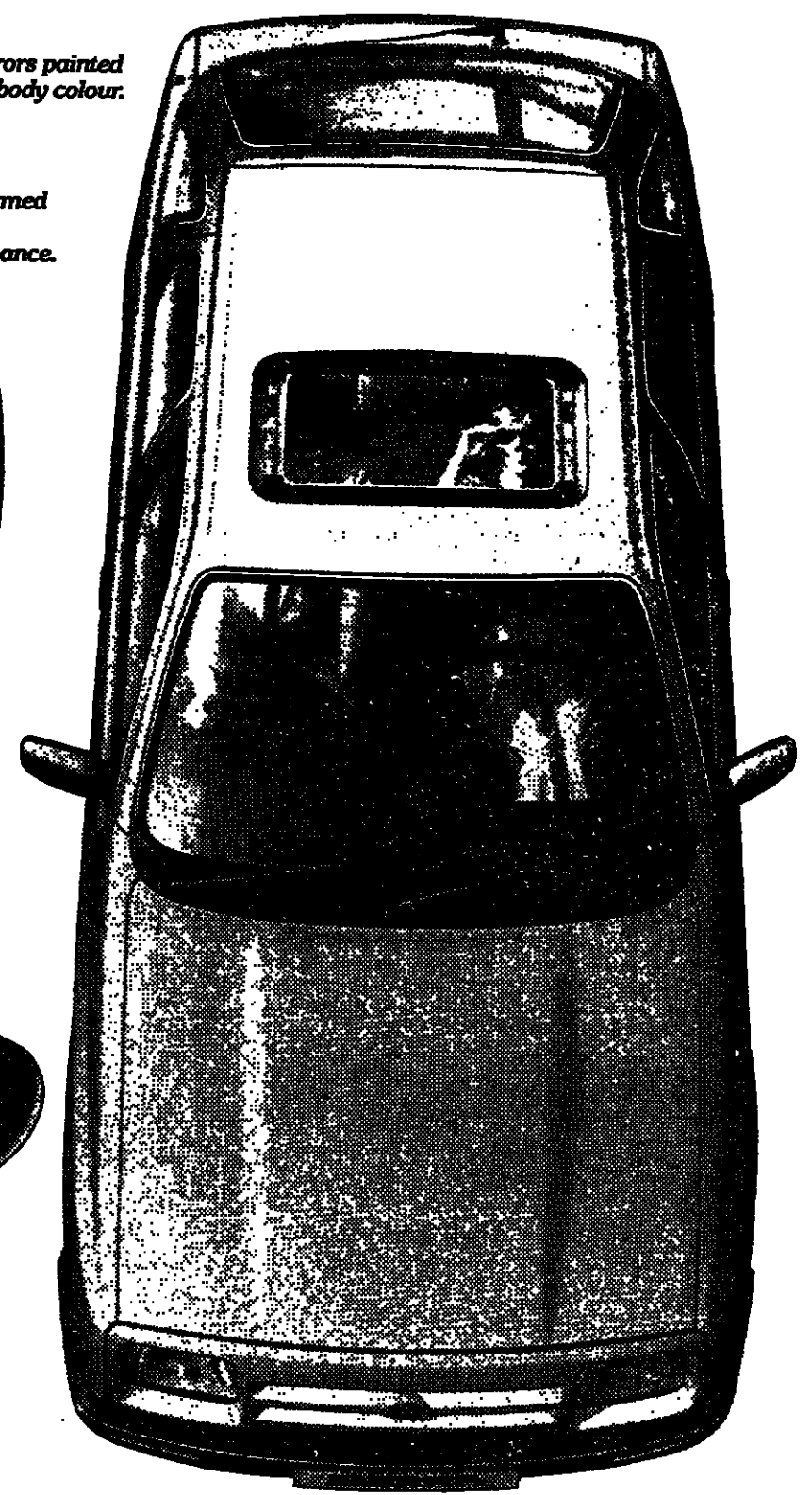


Door mirrors painted to match body colour.

5-speed manual transmission teamed with 1.6 E-max engine for exceptional economy and performance.



Reclining front seats with adjustable head-restraints, covered in Truro II fabric.



Tilting/sliding screened glass sunroof.

The new Sierra Laser from £6,321*.

From the day it was launched, the Sierra has always looked a cut above its rivals. Now with the arrival of the new Sierra Laser it's set to cut even more of a dash. And rightly so.

As you can see this special-edition Sierra is loaded with special attractions.

We've given it ultra-smooth wheelcovers. And tinted glass all round.

Inside there's the luxury of Truro II fabric upholstery and door inserts.

Look left and right and you'll see matching body-coloured door mirrors.

Up above you'll find a tilting/sliding screened glass sunroof.

On the tailgate sits an exclusive Laser badge above a special back panel. Whilst underneath the bonnet is the lively new Ford 1.6 E-max engine which is teamed with a 5-speed gearbox.

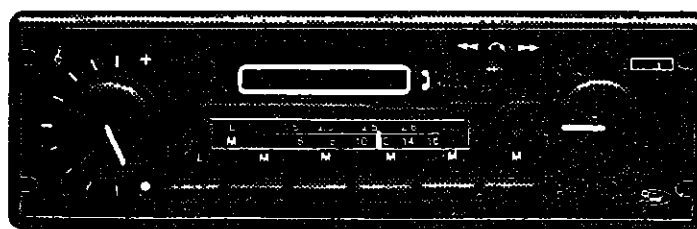
This combination produces exceptional economy without de-tuning. In fact at a steady 56 mph it returns 51.4 mpg†. Quite amazing for a car of this size – especially when you consider you won't have to give up performance. Not even one mile per hour. It can still put 103 mph** on the clock!

This new Sierra Laser comes in a handsome range of both metallic and solid colours.

And it's also worth remembering that there's a spacious Sierra Laser Estate car, too.

All this – plus one final but very important point. Right now your Ford dealer can do a great deal to help you buy this special Sierra.

But be sharp. The Sierra Laser certainly isn't a flash in the pan, but it won't be here for ever.



Entertainment provided by this push button radio/stereo cassette player.



Tinted glass all round.



Ford cares about quality.



†Govt. fuel economy figs. (saloon) – mpg (litres/100km). Urban cycle – 31.7 (8.9). Constant 75 mph (120 km/h) – 39.8 (7.1). Constant 56 mph (90 km/h) – 51.4 (5.5). **Max. price excluding delivery and number plates. **Ford computed figures (saloon).

SPECTRUM

Peter Nichols meets the Swiss theologian who has challenged the Pope's infallibility

The Pope's no-man

The Times Profile:
Hans Küng

When the Pope visits Switzerland next month, Professor Hans Küng, the Swiss theologian, will be in Toronto to receive the first honorary degree given him since Rome withdrew his licence to teach.

The cancellation of Professor Küng's right to work officially as a Roman Catholic theologian came on December 18, 1979. It was naturally a shock to him, as was the long process of working out a compromise by which he can still teach at Tübingen University although he is no longer able to take the set courses or examine students in his old faculty.

The 10,000 letters he received at the time give some indication of the great interest aroused, and he was encouraged by the proportion of more than 90 per cent in his favour.

When I visited him once again in his elegant, but simple, home on the outskirts of this charming Swabian town, the impression he gave me was that of a man who recalls with regret what was done to him, without, however, having been fundamentally changed by it. His appearance is still extremely youthful, despite his 56 years: a tanned face goes well with a white track-suit, while his views on Pope John Paul II are pretty athletic, too. He starts with a comparison.

"I find that two personalities who are very similar, who understand each other very well, and who meet from time to time - the last time was in Alaska - are the Pope and President Reagan. They have the same approach to people. It is a very nice, charming, charismatic approach; both are able to convince people and to read with great conviction speeches they have not written themselves. Even their gestures are very similar."

I asked whether this was because they were both former actors. He replied: "I always have the impression that both, when they are on their journeys, are thinking very much about their own public image. When President Reagan is on the Great Wall of China you have the impression that he is not thinking about China, he is

waving to the television audiences who will see him back home in the United States. The Pope, too, certainly wants to appeal to the Catholic church and to the world at large. They both have real charisma in addressing the masses and in their television appearances.

"The contradiction in their attitudes to human rights is very similar. They both protest against the suppression of human rights in Eastern Europe, but President Reagan helps to suppress such rights in Central America and the Pope suppresses them inside the Catholic church. And they do not even see the contradiction.

"Neither man studies very much. They do not like paperwork. They like to talk; they like to receive individuals personally. Their predecessors, President Carter and Pope Paul VI, both studied documents, perhaps too well and too scrupulously. But the present two holders of supreme office don't do enough of it, and both dislike talking to people who are critical of them. They are surrounded by yes-men (not even by yes-women) and both are happy if they find public applause. They think if they are applauded they are right."

And they do not see that they make tremendous mistakes. I believe that a lot of these mistakes will be obvious only after time has passed. Many of the Pope's mistakes will be visible when the fascination of the media has gone, and that fascination, as you know, lasts only a short time.

What is it like to be a famous Swiss Catholic when the Pope is about to visit Switzerland?

"I think it is a problem for the Swiss to be Catholic, and now to have this triumphalist, monarchical, impression created by one man. When the papacy was a political power, the Swiss were sometimes against it and sometimes on its side. They were at European crossroads, with the German emperors to the north, the French monarch to the west and, in the south, the Pope. Switzerland produced the best troops in Europe, which is why



Professor Hans Küng: 'A great deal of this pontificate is just rhetoric'

the Pope's bodyguard was, and remains, Swiss. But I have the feeling that the Swiss attitude was always rather sober. The whole character of the people is not very enthusiastic anyway, except for their defence of their independence and freedom. Switzerland is a politically conservative country, but with a lot of common sense, and they usually looked at the papacy in a realistic way.

And, of course, Switzerland was the leading country after Germany in producing the reform: Zwingli was second to Luther and this shaped the history of the country.

"For a long time Catholics were a minority. Now the numbers are more or less the same. Relations became much closer after the Vatican Council. Certainly Protestant reserves however are increasing because of this papal visit. That is a fact. They are, for instance, counting the number of hours the Pope will spend in ecumenical contacts, and complain that in six days there will be only six hours with non-Catholics."

And those six hours includes his meetings with the World Council of Churches and with the Eastern Orthodox Church. Pointing to press releases from the Protestant side, Küng noted the fear expressed that confessional peace may be disturbed by the visit.

What is very strong, though, in Switzerland, and will be very strong in the Pope's favour is this: because of Switzerland's record for freedom and because of the continual Swiss battle for independence, there is a lot of sympathy for Poland. The Pope is considered to be against the communist system and for his country's freedom. There has even been an attempt on his life, and a lot of these things in the field of foreign policy are helpful for him.

The visit is seen to be good for tourism and people will make money from it

The visit is seen to be good for tourism and people will make money from it.

"Nevertheless the bishops were worried that not enough people would go to the mass meeting planned at Lucerne. And so I heard that they made a special point of inviting foreign workers in the country, all the Italians, and the others who they think will be a little more enthusiastic about the Pope than the Swiss."

There has been talk in Switzerland that the initiative for the visit came from the Pope rather than from the Swiss bishops. This was Professor Küng's comment on the attitude of the bishops.

"At the beginning, they said it would be a very modest visit, according to the traditions of

this country. In Switzerland, it is not considered good to show how rich one is; you have to behave in a modest way, and not with a lot of show. And so, this was considered a pastoral visit and a modest one, without pomp and ceremony. But now the television spectacle alone will change that. This will be the biggest production ever organized by Swiss television: 30 hours of transmission and 110 persons involved. No critical reporting is foreseen, just as was the case during the Pope's visit to Germany."

This is regular feature of papal visits?

"My own analysis is that there are three elements which assure the success of papal visits. The first is that the papal speeches are mostly drafted in the country which the Pope is to visit. That is why what he says in Scotland is a little different from what he says in England and what he says in Germany is different again. We made little reference in Germany to the birth-control issue, and so people thought this was receding in importance. But when he went to the Philippines, he repeated it strongly. If his speeches in Switzerland are prepared by the Swiss bishops, he will once again steer clear of birth-control because there it is still a hot issue."

The second element to ensure success is that, especially on television, you have safe people reporting the visit, who will not make critical comments.

The third is that all the texts prepared for his addresses have to go to Rome for approval. And that is the reason why the Pope himself never sees any clear statement on political issues."

And so he is surprised when protests are made such as that by a nun during his visit to the United States who wanted a greater presence for women in the church, and one made in Germany by a girl representing young Catholics who complained of what she called the church's lack of a sense of human partnership, and its failure to understand problems of sexuality and of priestly celibacy.

And this was a tremendous event here, when it happened but it was due only to a break in the system of control.

What did the Pope's ban on Professor Küng as an official teacher of theology mean in effect? The compromise which he arrived at with the authorities of Tübingen University means that he lectures now in his capacity as director of the university's Institute for Ecumenical Research. On balance he feels that he is in a stronger position than before.

"They tried to make of me a peripheral figure in the university, but I did not become peripheral at all. As director of the institute I have complete freedom to lecture, at the

university, and more people come to my lectures than before. Also, a colleague from the German Department and I have established courses of interdisciplinary lectures. Students can come from all departments. This became a very great success. My new book on eternal life is based on these lectures. Similarly, my next book on world religions is the outcome of these courses. Almost 1,000 people come to hear me every Monday evening.

"What was intended as a punishment proved to be also an advantage. I can make my own programme. If I want to concentrate on world religions I am no longer bound to follow the official course of Catholic theology. I am not bound by any curriculum. We have also organized two important international symposiums of theology. The institute is also at work on a study of women in Christianity."

I would specially speak out for the partners in mixed marriages

When I asked Professor Küng to sum up the pontificate of John Paul II, he did so in largely ecumenical terms: "People will forget the travelling because the Pope's journeys have done little to change anything for the better. I was surprised how even in Britain they have been fascinated by nice words without any action. Nothing of a positive kind has happened in the whole ecumenical field since this pontificate began."

"For the Pope to go to a Lutheran church, that is nothing. It would have been a step forward if he had said there: 'Pastor, I am sure that you are a real pastor and that you are celebrating the Eucharist in a valid way'."

"And when he goes to Switzerland, this would be one of the things that would really be a step forward: not to speak more nice words and establish another commission - that is not what I mean - but to say, after half a millennium has passed since Reformation, that the Reformed pastors in Switzerland are validly ordained pastors, and that their communion service is a valid service."

"It would be good, for instance, that partners in mixed marriages could go together either to a Reformed or Catholic church. Protestants could be welcomed at mass while Catholics could, if they had good reason for doing so, go to Protestant services. And I would specially speak out for the partners in mixed marriages. I think that a great deal of this pontificate is rhetoric - no renewal within the church and no ecumenism. Just rhetoric."

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: SURVIVAL AND RESCUE

Drowning chance

Nearly a thousand people drown in Britain every year - nearly a third of those being males aged 15 to 35. Many are competent swimmers, yet die within 10 yards of a safe refuge, says Surgeon Commander Frank Golden, director of research at the Institute of Naval Medicine, Gosport.

He tested 10 swimmers, capable of swimming fully clothed in warm water for 10 minutes, and put them (still clothed) in water at a temperature of only 5°C, typical inland winter water temperature. Three swam for 10 minutes, but seven foundered at times between two and three heart beats remained normal, but the real difference was in breathing. Those who breathed fastest failed.

Jimmy Tontlewicz, aged four, was under ice and water in Lake Michigan for 20 minutes earlier this year. Drivers found the child clinically dead. At the hospital his body temperature was found to be under 30°C. The extreme cold had reduced the brain's metabolic rate and need for oxygen, and Jimmy survived - the latest in several recorded cases where apparently drowned people have come back to life.

A possible explanation is the mammalian diving reflex which allows seals, whales and other air-breathing aquatic mammals to remain under water for up to 30 minutes. Blood is redistributed from skin, muscles and gut to heart, lungs and brain. But for humans, the likeliest survival occurs when the victims are young and the water icy: at 18°C a body's oxygen needs are 22 per cent of normal. The message from Dr Michael Davidson of Philadelphia's Offshore Survival Centre, Aberdeen, is that stress on the body, while victims are winched out of the water is to blame. Researchers led by physiologist Ian Light, have immersed men and women in a pool for up to an hour, fixed in a harness. The more perpendicular the body - the higher the head and the deeper the feet - the more detrimental is the effect of a vertical lift.

As Ian Light explains, at a depth of six feet, there's a one and a half pounds per square

inch pressure on the feet - the blood is literally pushed to the body's core. The pressure is less at, say, 45 degrees. Ten men, whose heart beats remained normal in the water, were lifted up after an hour: the difference became dramatic, with heart rates ranging from the mid-50s to more than 120 beats a minute.

That may explain why an elderly lady, air lifted from a snowbound train in Scotland last winter, died from cardiac arrest. While tests in Aberdeen show the advantages of a nearly horizontal lift - with straps placed under the armpits as well as under arms, this can prevent practical problems in emergencies. The answer might come with totally new designs, perhaps more like nets already used to scoop victims out of waves and on to boats.

Buoyant spirit

Ordinary clothing, including a woollen pullover, worn under a watertight non-insulated, non-buoyant inner-suit, still gives 20 kilograms of buoyancy. That is a distinct disadvantage for anyone escaping from trapped space underwater. A lifjacket need only have 16 kilograms, while one Norwegian suit, with inherent buoyancy, traps enough air to give buoyancy rating three times higher.

Research continues to find a suit which provides a compromise between buoyancy, insulation and leakage. One leaked litre of seawater under the layers of clothing reduces insulation by 50 per cent, and could reduce survival time by the same amount. Fit is also vital. Five hundred men and women are being measured at the Offshore Survival Centre to produce a range of ideal sizes.

Upright danger

A fifth of sea deaths occur during, or shortly after, rescue. Three Fastnet race yachtsmen died in this period, and anecdotal evidence going back to the last war records similar percentages. A cause, initially suggested by the Royal Navy, and now being explored by the Offshore Survival Centre, Aberdeen, is that stress on the body, while victims are winched out of the water is to blame. Researchers led by physiologist Ian Light, have immersed men and women in a pool for up to an hour, fixed in a harness. The more perpendicular the body - the higher the head and the deeper the feet - the more detrimental is the effect of a vertical lift.

As Ian Light explains, at a depth of six feet, there's a one and a half pounds per square

New light on searches

The cloak of darkness no longer stops round-the-clock searches at sea. Forward Looking Infra-Red sensors (FLIR), developed to help the military locate enemies in bad visibility, are being used by US coastguards to spot lost sailors. Indeed it was used earlier this week to track down survivors of the Marques sinking. A 10-ft Boston whaler that had blown out to sea was recently found long before it could be seen. Despite a low cloud ceiling, three people on board another small capsized boat were spotted waving their arms on the helicopter's visual display unit before the crew could hover overhead.

Terry Moore, a coastguard at Swansea's Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre went to the US on a Churchill Travelling Fellowship to study the progress of FLIR and early results of the Search and Rescue Satellite Aid Tracking project. This scheme, supported by America, Russia, France, Canada and Norway, enables airlines and increasing numbers of ships which carry emergency location radio transmitters, to send distress signals. The two satellites, which scan vast areas of ocean rapidly, have greatly improved the speed of notification, and accurately plot the site of the emergency. The Russian satellite is known to have saved at least 23 lives.

Ann Hills

moreover... Miles Kingston

Last Monday was a very bad day for me to choose to visit my birthplace in Ireland. All the media people were a bit further south, where President Reagan was doing exactly the same thing, so of course my visit got not press coverage at all.

To be honest, I didn't even know I was going there. All I knew was that Instant Sunshine, the string quartet I play with, was engaged to make a BBC-TV recording somewhere near Belfast. The trip was being handled by Alan, our Jew's harp player (it's an unconventional string quartet), so I asked him where exactly we were playing. "I'm not really sure," he said. "It's a castle south of Belfast, with a short name. I think it's monosyllabic. Yes, I'm almost definitely certain it's a monosyllable."

This is more information than I normally get from Alan, so I left it at that until we were actually bouncing south in a BBC van through Lisburn. Then I asked the driver where we were going, shrewdly reckoning he'd know more than Alan. "Castle Ward", he said. "It's a National Trust property just outside Downpatrick."

Downpatrick! My birthplace. The place which, on my passport, causes officials to look at me as if wondering which pocket I've got the bombs in. The place where my father was stationed for two years in the war in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, though he must have known the Germans would never land there. Perhaps that's why he was there. Although the Germans never arrived, I did, and that's why I have an Irish birthplace with no more Irish blood in me than Jesse Jackson.

"My dad always used to say," I told the driver, "that Downpatrick had nothing but a race-course and a mental asylum."

"It hasn't changed at all," he said. "Have a look for yourself - it's round the next corner."

"Lads," I told the string quartet, "you can stop listening to Viv Richards on your pocket radio and pay attention. My birthplace is round the corner."

We turned the corner. There was a barrier into Downpatrick across the road, and a sign

saying we'd have to give the town a miss. The security forces wanted us to go anywhere but Downpatrick.

Castle Ward is an amazing place. It's not a castle at all, for a start. For another start, it was built by a husband who liked classical buildings and a wife who preferred the fashionable Gothic style. Neither side would compromise, so one half of the building (c. 1765) is classical, the other half Gothic. The room I liked best had huge Gothic mouldings bellying down from the ceiling, perhaps to look like the inside of an Arab tent, though John Betjeman had apparently described being in the room as like standing under a cow.

"I've been working here forty years," said the gardener whom I consulted about the huge elms in the grounds. They haven't had Dutch Elm Disease, apparently. "When I first came here it still belonged to the Ward family, but they had to sell because of death duties. Mr Ward now runs an antique shop in London, I believe."

"Excuse me," said (later) the BBC vision supervisor, Peter Jones, "but don't you come from Wrexham?"

This is the Welsh town to which my father went to brew beer after the Germans were defeated. I have no Welsh blood either. Mine was a very confused childhood.

"My father, George Jones, knew your dad very well - he did a lot of work for the brewery. Do you remember Tosh, who worked for the brewery and George Monslow?"

Well, gosh, yes I did. What a small world it is when you go back to your birthplace. Even smaller when I discovered that the antique shop run by Mr Ward, seventh Lord Bangor, is at the top of the Portobello Road, not 200 yards from where I live, a place called Trad. All in all, I think I picked up more links than Ronald Reagan did.

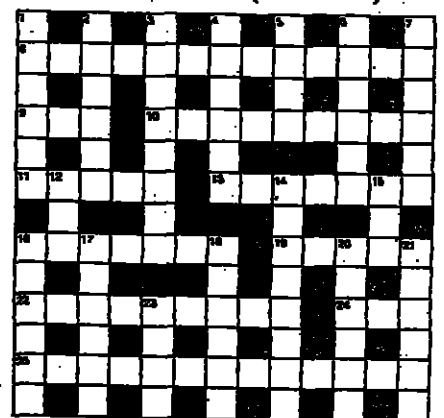
"So, what was your birthplace like?" my children asked, when I got back.

"I don't know," I told them truthfully. "The security arrangements for my visit were so tight that I couldn't get in."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 361)

ACROSS
8 Crystal ball gazer (7,6)
9 Scheduled arrival (1,1,1)
10 Spread around (9)
11 Slow mover (5)
12 Gaming centre (7)
13 Chat session (7)
14 Open to view (5)
15 Rockless man (9)
24 Tin (3)
25 Sovereign's Papal title (5,8)

DOWN
1 Deacon (6)
2 Huge fleet (6)
3 Showy trim (5)
4 Courageous (6)
5 Repair (4)
6 And still wait (6)
7 Small cave (6)
12 Classical Japanese drama (3)
14 Journey phase (8)
15 And not either (3)



SOLUTION TO No 360
ACROSS: 1 Fasten 2 Lockup 7 Zeal 8 Innuendo 9 Agitation 13 Dry 14 Tight 15 Turbulence 17 RHA 19 Turbojet 24 Biscuits 25 Jeep 26 Osprey 27 Elated
DOWN: 1 Fuzz 2 Shangri La 3 Naira 4 Lingo 5 Chef 6 Udder 10 Tight 11 Turbulence 12 Rondo 13 Different 14 Yeti 15 ABR 18 Hairs

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BOOKS

An unloved son and his subtle anguish

James Fenton
on
Rebecca West
and familyH. G. WELLS: ASPECTS OF A
LIFE
By Anthony West
Hutchinson, £12.95

Those who have already seen the published extracts from this book may need some assurance that its title is not a misnomer: this is indeed a biographical study of the author's father and not merely a public attempt to discredit his mother, Rebecca West. But, in the technical sense, before he can convince us of his story Mr West is obliged to discredit his mother's version of crucial events in his own life. The book begins and concludes with this act of discrediting. And although innumerable other witnesses are attacked: Trotsky's account of Lenin's view of H. G. Wells, for instance, or the Fabian Old Guard view, or less importantly the views of recent scholars in the field - still the most immediately controversial aspect of the book is its maternal quality.

Rebecca West is not, after all, Joan Crawford or some well-known showbiz monster. She comes across as a figure for whom integrity and morality are of prime importance. When we are told of George Orwell that he, perhaps, never witnessed a hanging or shot an elephant, we are forced to pause for breath, but we can still say - in that case he was a very good short story writer. If on the other hand we were told that his account of his experiences in Spain was a complete fiction we would have to do some fairly radical rethinking. And if Mr West is right that his mother conceived a bogus archive and planted evidence in the form of letters in order to paint a picture of her relationship with Wells (not to mention their son) which was the reverse of the truth, then we shall indeed have to do more than pause for breath. The sense of the morality of her perceptions will be undermined.

Consider for instance the prologue to *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* in which she tells of her journey for visiting to return to Yugoslavia. She fears, she says, that she cannot express her thoughts about the country because what she wants to say may not be true. "I am never sure of the reality of what I see, if I have only seen it once; I know that, until it has firmly established its objective existence by impressing my senses and my memory, I am capable of consigning it into the service of a private dream."

And because of this fear, so she says, she must return to verify what she feels. In other words, she is extremely scrupulous. The result is a masterpiece. I have always admired it and always had my doubts about it. I could never believe that she had perceived and remembered so much in such a short space.

Before this husband, Henry Andrews, the great figure in Rebecca West's life had been H. G. Wells, by whom she had the one child, the present author. If we are to believe him, Rebecca's ambition over the years was to replace Jane Wells as the wife of the great man. If we are to believe Rebecca, Wells was horribly dependent on her in a way she was obliged, in the end, to escape. But if we are to believe the son, it was the father who did the escaping. On internal evidence alone, the son's account is thoroughly believable, despite the anger with which some passages are imbued. That Mr West makes no bones about his anger is in a way a help, since it lets us see clearly what we are witnessing: a family battle with its origins in the last century.

The crucial ancestor is Wells's mother, who hated her husband and the Bromley shop in which Wells grew up, and who eventually went off into service leaving her family behind. The fact that she did not love her son had two major consequences: first, she did her level best to prevent him continuing a promising education by twice having him bound apprentice in jobs which had absolutely no future; more importantly, Wells was clearly left with an inability to form a permanent and satisfactory loving relationship with any woman. His second wife, Jane, found that this suited her in some ways. She connived at Wells's affairs, as long as she approved of the girls he took up with. And she saw to it that the establishment she provided for Wells to come home to was sufficiently attractive to him to ensure that he always did, in the end, come home.

Meanwhile Wells was able to live according to the theory he had first expressed in 1900, that, in Mr West's words, "sexual intercourse, now that reliable contraceptive devices were readily available, could be looked upon as a pleasant social

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Wells - one crucial failure of imagination - and Rebecca West, the reluctant mother

pastime in a class with golf or cards." This theory is untrue, and this book shows its untruth very clearly. For a start, despite those reliable contraceptive devices, unmarried women did mysteriously become pregnant after intercourse with Wells; they also became suicidal. In one case the unfortunate Amber Reeves (the original of Ann Veronica) became both pregnant and suicidal, with consequences that included: her marrying a man she did not love, her father suffering a breakdown, considerable misery for her mother, public scandal, blackmail through the law, a massive row in the Fabian Society, resulting in the daughter through liaison being brought up in ignorance of her true parentage - only to suffer wretchedly on finding out the truth.

Not all of these consequences were directly Wells's fault. After all he was not responsible for the hypocrisies of his day. He was a public defender of the rights of women and of a liberal attitude to morals. Indeed it was precisely because of his notoriety in this respect that so many women sought him out for a fling, coming and going without bother or fuss, according to Mr West, having occupied his "week-end hour" - which was between five and seven in the afternoon. From a contemporary perspective it might have seemed as if the casualties of Wells's promiscuity were in fact victims of society. Yet from the perspective provided by this book it is obvious that Wells was emotionally lacking. The imagination for which he was famous was deficient in this crucial respect. The power of reason, in which he had always had such faith, was finally shaken when he realized that he had become dependent on Moura Budberg and that his dependence was in no way affected by the knowledge that she was spying for the NKVD.

This combination of faith in reason and emotional deficiency has a certain period flavour (there is something of the same quality in

Bertrand Russell). The women of the book suffer from a similar trait: they allow their zeal for liberation to take them beyond their emotional capabilities. They read - or rather they misread - Ibsen (you may remember that Ibsen was horrified to find that a woman had left her husband and child as if on the advice of Nora in *The Dolls House*). And the one who decided to call herself Rebecca West soon found herself out of her depth. She could not face motherhood, so her son grew up calling her Auntie Panther. And it is clear that this symbolic refusal to be a mother and to allow her son natural access to his father's affections is a key to the story Mr West has to tell.

For he was determined that he would find his father both emotionally during Wells's life and biographically afterwards. At the beginning of his quest in the late 1940s, the reputation of Wells was in something of an eclipse (although the shadow of this eclipse passed over the literary establishment and seems to have spared the general reading public). As time went on, something happened which Wells himself had probably not foreseen: Rebecca West's reputation as a serious writer grew and grew, until it seemed to the son that it was being used once again to blot out the father. Nothing biographical could be done about this until the mother's death, so Mr West had had to wait a long time.

As a result and to a remarkable degree this book is both a considered biography and an outburst. Its psychological structure is very subtle. It is full of essay-length portraits of key figures and movements as well as historical background. There are masses of characters but none of them appear incidental. And yet the rage which Mr West can feel when describing, say, the last Fabians gives you the impression that he himself has just been patronized or thwarted by them. He is fighting his father's battles all over again - the battle against the unloving mother being the first of many.

The hard truth of Normandy

William Jackson

OVERLORD
D-Day and the Battle for
Normandy, 1944By Max Hastings
Michael Joseph, £12.95

The Battle for Normandy in 1944 will probably become one of those epic battles in world history like Marathon, Waterloo, or Gettysburg which can be written about by successive generations of authors and historians without losing their compelling interest. Each generation plays its part in progressively distilling the complex and controversial issues with greater objectivity as time frees it from the emotional inhibitions of its predecessors. The second generation revision of the story of *Overlord* is just beginning. Max Hastings's book is an important contribution to the gradual process of bringing the Normandy battles into historical perspective. It is a balanced and constructive account of the landings and subsequent attritional struggle waged 40 years ago.

Max Hastings has used all the more important official histories, biographies, and autobiographies to provide the framework of his portrait of *Overlord*. He has fleshed it out with personal interviews of a wide cross-section of British, American, Canadian, and German participants, some of whom, like Field Marshal Lord Carver and Sir Edwin Bramall, have since risen to military and political eminence. His sources can possibly be faulted on the German side because he does not appear to have consulted the important collection of German War Diaries of von Rundstedt's HQ and of the 7th and 15th German Armies held by the Imperial War Museum.

The question Hastings sets out to answer and does so, despite the losses suffered by the German Army in Russia and despite the Allies' overwhelming material superiority, particularly in the air. Eisenhower's forces made such heavy weather of the fighting once they were safely ashore. The picture he paints of the high level controversies about Montgomery's tactical handling of operations, of the unfortunately persistent disagreements with the Air Forces, and of the inherent national rivalries and antagonisms between the Allies, is clearly and fairly presented. Nevertheless, he rightly points out that far too much attention has already been focused on the command decisions, and too little upon the actual capabilities of the Allied and German forces expected to carry them out. This leads him to the central theme of his book: whenever the Allies met the Germans on anything like equal terms the Germans always prevailed.

It is now possible almost half a century after the event to accept some of the unpalatable truths about Normandy. The Germans proved themselves superior in every field of military endeavour except in the numbers of men and

quantity of equipment which they could bring to bear. Brilliant though the Allied feats of organization and industrial production may have been to make the landings practicable, and laudable though the many acts of personal and collective gallantry were, they failed to win the Battle of Normandy: the Germans lost it only after Allied numerical and material superiority was well past the point at which even the professionalism of the German Army was bound to collapse.

Max Hastings highlights three reasons for the Allies' failure: the stark difference in ethos between the two sides, the Allied servicemen doing an unenviable job in the cause of democracy and depending upon fire power to save lives, and the German Army, profoundly influenced by events in the East, fighting to the last to escape *Götterdämmerung*, the marked inferiority of Allied armaments - particularly their lack of a tank to match the German Tigers and Panthers; and the Allies' over-estimate of what the Allied Air Forces could do to help win the land battle. He gives Montgomery and Bradley full credit for understanding the limitations of their forces and the dynamism of the Germans, which their contemporaries, including Churchill and Eisenhower, failed to grasp. The attritional battles they fought matched the realities of the situation and were successful - in the end.

This book is an excellent starting point for anyone who has been inspired by the 40th anniversary of D Day to learn more about *Overlord* without wading through the tomes of the Official Histories. For those who know a lot about it already Hastings's second generation judgements are interestingly free from chauvinism. For both it is a very readable book. (The maps could be better placed.)

The same cannot be said of the revised version of Alexander McKee's 1964 edition of *Caen, the Avrill of Victory* (Sovereign Press, £9.95). It may have been a classic in its time, but now has a dated ring about it. Nevertheless, it is based upon a mass of contemporary accounts by eye-witnesses which cannot be recreated. It is worth re-reading as a supplement to Hastings's book.

● Paul Griffiths reviews Jerrold Nordrup Moore's biography of Elgar on page 10. Paperback of the month reviewed on Saturday.

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Time for tea and emotional shambles

Fiona MacCarthy

SECRETS OF A
WOMAN'S HEARTThe Later Life of Ivy
Compton-Burnett 1920-1969By Hilary Spurling
Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95

Tes was the meal to take with Ivy Compton-Burnett. A schoolroom tea. Substantial. Ritually followed, as in Compton-Burnett novels, through all its many stages. "Watercress? Very wholesome", Ivy was apt to offer. "Home-made gingerbread very good." And on relentlessly came the pastries and the omelette, the patens, pepper and honeycombs, large iced cakes and brandy snaps (referred to as the "jumbles"), culminating sometimes in cheese straws and radishes and even potted shrimps. Miss Compton-Burnett liked these parties not just for their great staidness - in latter days they tended to get more and more camped up, with a hand-bell to summon guests to what the journalists always called a "literally groaning" table. But also, with her pre-1914 appearance, she retained a Billy Bunter-like respect for tucking in, and had even been known, in desperation, to tap Margaret Jourdain, a formidable woman on the head with a teaspoon to stop the flow of conversation, so that the serious eating could begin.

These are the years of recovery for Ivy, and in the final volume of Hilary Spurling's absolutely excellent biography it is a joy to watch her transformation from the dim companion, stout and mute, of the redoubtable and rather terrible Miss Jourdain to the undoubted queen of her own tea-table, acknowledged leading novelist, *Vogue*-world cult figure, the person whom the visitors had mainly come to see. This is a tale of the table, in the heart of tea and cake, and of a very lesser partner, and Mrs Spurling tells it with a conscientious sympathy, a steadiness and confidence, and also an acerbity which is at times the equal of Dame Ivy's own.

The book begins at the point at which Ivy "went into a retrospective" as her sister Juliet explained the mood which followed the death of first one brother then another. The second brother, Noel, killed on

the Somme in 1916, had been loved by Ivy evidently more than normal. His sudden marriage just before his death had been a shock to her (a shock reflected by the incidence of unexpected weddings in the Compton-Burnett novels). She reacted in the end with a characteristic contrariness and stylishness. She rarely spoke of Noel; but incest was always a particularly welcome topic for discussion in Ivy's drawing room along with other forms of sexual obsession, some extremely rare.

It says much for the oddness of her tastes that the other chief love of her life was Margaret Jourdain. This volume is very much the story of a marriage: a marriage in which Margaret, the terrifying lady with her quizzing glass, expert on furniture - especially the Regency - took the more or less male role. (The fact that Ivy did the carving is beside the point: for women habitually carved at table in Victorian households, to which Ivy was attached.) It is not considered likely that the ladies slept together. Only Herman Schrijver, interior decorator and friend of both of them, thought it on the cards, and he has been accused of a good deal of wishful thinking: "The women he knew who he asserted were lesbians, I am sure, would not hold."

There is sharp observation and much sadness here, telling us - in the accomplished, slightly inconsequential style favoured by *The New Yorker* - how fiendishly clever the English are; how cruel to English-speaking aliens. Truth or dare, Paul Theroux's thesis might seem of more consequence if he had paused to develop his story. Out on the edges it fairly glitters with menace.

How different, how very different, Elaine Feinstein's formal elegy on exile and some of its consequences: Hans and Inge Wender, Hilde Dorf, and

the ladies, as their maid habitually referred to them, were two of nature's flat dwellers. Houses implied families, which both of them abhorred. Many of their years were spent in Braemar Mansions, a two-story building, looking like Balmoral - or so they told their friends - just off Gloucester Road. Though the regime was sometimes rather Hinge and Bracket, with sudden squabbles and quite minor storms in teacups, it was more often very hushed and terribly no-nonsense. "There's no buckram about it" was a term of approbation dear to the heart of Margaret Jourdain. Certainly there was no buckram about life at Braemar Mansions. The even, cultured voices. The cultivated dullness.

Though, Margaret, of course, had little time for Ivy's books and is said to have delivered a manuscript to Gollancz with the forthright statement "Here's some more of Ivy's twaddle", it was she who had made Ivy's writing career feasible and, indeed, as Hilary Spurling argues most persuasively, she who had provided that special tone of voice one recognizes now as so very Compton-Burnett. Through Margaret she learned the art of subterfuge in facing the emotional shambles of the human heart.

The friends who stimulated and amused her most were men, particularly men as far removed as possible from the Victorian past-familias image. She loved flamboyant aesthetes such as Ernest Thesiger, whose idea of a good joke, when playing Polonius in Moscow, was to write on a blank wall "Burgess loves Maclean". But the most steadily creative of her friendships were surely those with women, with whom she felt the mythic rapport of shared experience. Much as Hope Crammer in *Parents and Children* who liked her own sex best:

Most people do. It is a thing that has not been noticed. People know too much about their own sex to think it comble to prefer it, when really they find it funnier and congenial.

relationships is the central event in "the determinist forces of Scottish life" which have so often and so perversely backfired upon those who sought self-determination for Scotland.

Mr Massie spins an interesting, if somewhat longwinded tale. Roger Vadim's first novel, 234 pages of mawkish melodrama set in Paris newly liberated from Nazi occupation, suggests under a dead weight of bosom-heaving sentimentality, bodice-ripping erotica, and old-fashioned, sticky-sweet moral uproar like Mother used to make after seeing yet another Vadim movie. The love story of 16-year-old Julien and beautiful, partially paralysed Sophie reels from embarrassment into hilarity when Sophie herself begins to write a novel - evidently a worry to her: "It's bad! It's shit!" M. Vadim, who is nothing if not sentimentally inclined, makes a sensational fool of himself here.

When a girl's best options boil down to bad pay and blood and guts at the chicken factory, or "working the cans" under the viaduct, "pants up, pants down, sex in ten minutes flat," friends like Brenda, Jean and Maggie do the best they can; even when Kath's face stares out from every newspaper and billboard, and "girls like Carol go missing all the time" - both victims of a killer who singles out prostitutes. Pat Barker's second handbook for survival in a Northern slum is as vivid as her first, *Union Street*.

So does Allan Massie, whose narrator, Dallas Graham, casts *One Night in Winter* as fiction because "I simply didn't know enough to cast it as memoir": an aptly Jacobite reflection upon a douce, canny, shy place, Scotland now and 20 years ago. The murder of an SNP leader with a particularly bludgeoning style in personal

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A long time in politics

Julian Haviland

ANOTHER HEART AND
OTHER PULSES
By Michael Foot
Collins, £8.95

Michael Foot's account of the 1983 election campaign and its outcome makes sad reading. There is a self-pity born of what he calls the agony of Labour's defeat, which was foreign to his nature in happier times. Self-knowledge struggles with the need to establish that the party was brought down, as indeed it was, by other agencies than his own shortcomings as a leader.

Those he acknowledges with splendid candour. "We had not the armour, the strength, the quickness in manoeuvre, yes, the leadership" to ward off attackers.

He endorses Denis Healey's verdict that the election was lost not in the three weeks of the campaign but in the three preceding years. They were the years of his leadership. Most of Healey's criticisms, Foot observes, were direct criticisms of the leader, though Healey had been "too comradely to say so."

But much of the blame is laid off, fairly, he is angry about the national daily and Sunday newspapers, of which 14 opposed and only three supported Labour, and wants something undefined done about them before next time. "The contest must be made a little cleaner and fairer and we should not be afraid of the means to secure it." We are warned.

Something must also be done about the "inordinate and irresponsible" power of the opinion polls. He does not know what, but is opposed to their suppression or censorship.

Was it his or his party's fault that he was bound to be caught so often in false positions? The picture he draws shows a victim, never a master, of events; not a leader, but a loser from the start. Of the Callaghan speech he asks pleadingly: "How could I reply? I would merely offer a few more days of headlines exposing the Labour quarrels."

On the next page the contrast with his rival is stark. Mr Francis Pym suggested that Trident might one day be negotiable. "Mr Thatcher slapped him down again." No doubt about who was in charge there.

It is an arrogance of reviewers to complain when their author does not write the book they wish to read. "I have every right to give my own recital of events", he says. So he has, and this is his chief purpose.

But Michael Foot's book is unsatisfying because, save for random passages, he tells only the last weeks of a three-year tale. The elections, as he accepts, passed judgment on the whole period of his leadership. He has left it to others to record the full trial.

Set in the Golden Age of fashionable New England, *The Last Waltz* is a powerful compelling novel, the story of a woman's passion.

NANCY ZAROUKIS
£8.95 448pp
Collins

Small, hot secrets of the city

FICTION

Gay Firth

DOCTOR SLAUGHTER

By Paul Theroux
Hamish Hamilton, £6.95

THE BORDER

By Elaine Feinstein
Hutchinson, £6.95

ONE NIGHT IN WINTER

By Allan Massie
The Bodley Head, £7.95

THE HUNGRY ANGEL

By Roger Vadim
Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95

BLOW YOUR HOUSE DOWN

By Pat Barker
Virago, £7.95

There is sharp observation and much sadness here, telling us - in the accomplished, slightly inconsequential style favoured by *The New Yorker* - how fiendishly clever the English are; how cruel to English-speaking aliens. Truth or dare, Paul Theroux's thesis might seem of more consequence if he had paused to develop his story. Out on the edges it fairly glitters with menace.

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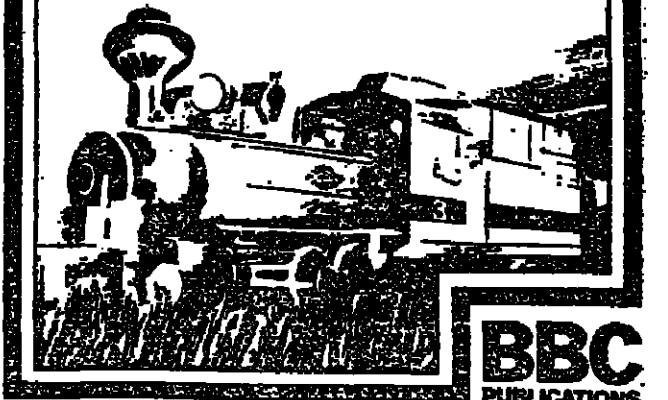
Mr Massie spins an interesting, if somewhat longwinded tale. Roger Vadim's first novel, 234 pages of mawkish melodrama set in Paris newly liberated from Nazi occupation, suggests under a dead weight of bosom-heaving sentimentality, bodice-ripping erotica, and old-fashioned, sticky-sweet moral uproar like Mother used to make after seeing yet another Vadim movie. The love story of 16-year-old Julien and beautiful, partially paralysed Sophie reels from embarrassment into hilarity when Sophie herself begins to write a novel - evidently a worry to her: "It's bad! It's shit!" M. Vadim, who is nothing if not sentimentally inclined, makes a sensational fool of himself here.

When a girl's best options boil down to bad pay and blood and guts at the chicken factory, or "working the cans" under the viaduct, "pants up, pants down, sex in ten minutes flat," friends like Brenda, Jean and Maggie do the best they can; even when Kath's face stares out from every newspaper and billboard, and "girls like Carol go missing all the time" - both victims of a killer who singles out prostitutes. Pat Barker's second handbook for survival in a Northern slum is as vivid as her first, *Union Street*.

GREAT LITTLE
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BBC
PUBLICATIONS

THE ARTS

Jerrold Northrop Moore's major biography of Elgar is the fruit of a quarter-century's research. Yet it still leaves room for deeper exploration of the composer's personality.

Triumph over the creative

If the biographer's task is to show a man as he was, then Jerrold Northrop Moore's *Elgar* is a triumph. The book is a large, clear, and scrupulously lit. There are no smudges on the glass, and there is no suspicion that the biographer is looking at the subject through a mirror, throwing back the image of the biographer. It is a triumph of more than 800 pages, the fruit of a quarter-century's research. Moore has patiently and sensitively pieced together the story of Elgar's life from the memories of relatives and friends, from a vast store of letters, reports, and published works. *Elgar* is published today by Oxford University Press.

As Moore suggests, Elgar was among the most fully documented of composers. His life was recorded as he lived. Elgar's diary, the composer's manuscript, the occasional diarist; there are reams of letters; and the very unusualness of an important English composer, sharpened the memories of those who met him as much as it did the pencils of journalists of the day.

The material is extraordinarily rich. Moore's command of it is correspondingly sure. And so although we may at times be following Elgar day by day, even hour by hour, there is little fatigue, waste, or repetition in the narrative. The main aim remains always in view, that of providing a chronological account of Elgar's existence which may begin to accommodate, if not to explain, the facts of his composing.

The explanations remain tantalising just over the horizon in this soberly factual biography. Because he resists speculation, Moore gives no opinion on the great Elgar

outside Worcester, or that his art was made to please mother, which neatly accounts for why it stopped with the death of the substitute mother he had found in his wife.

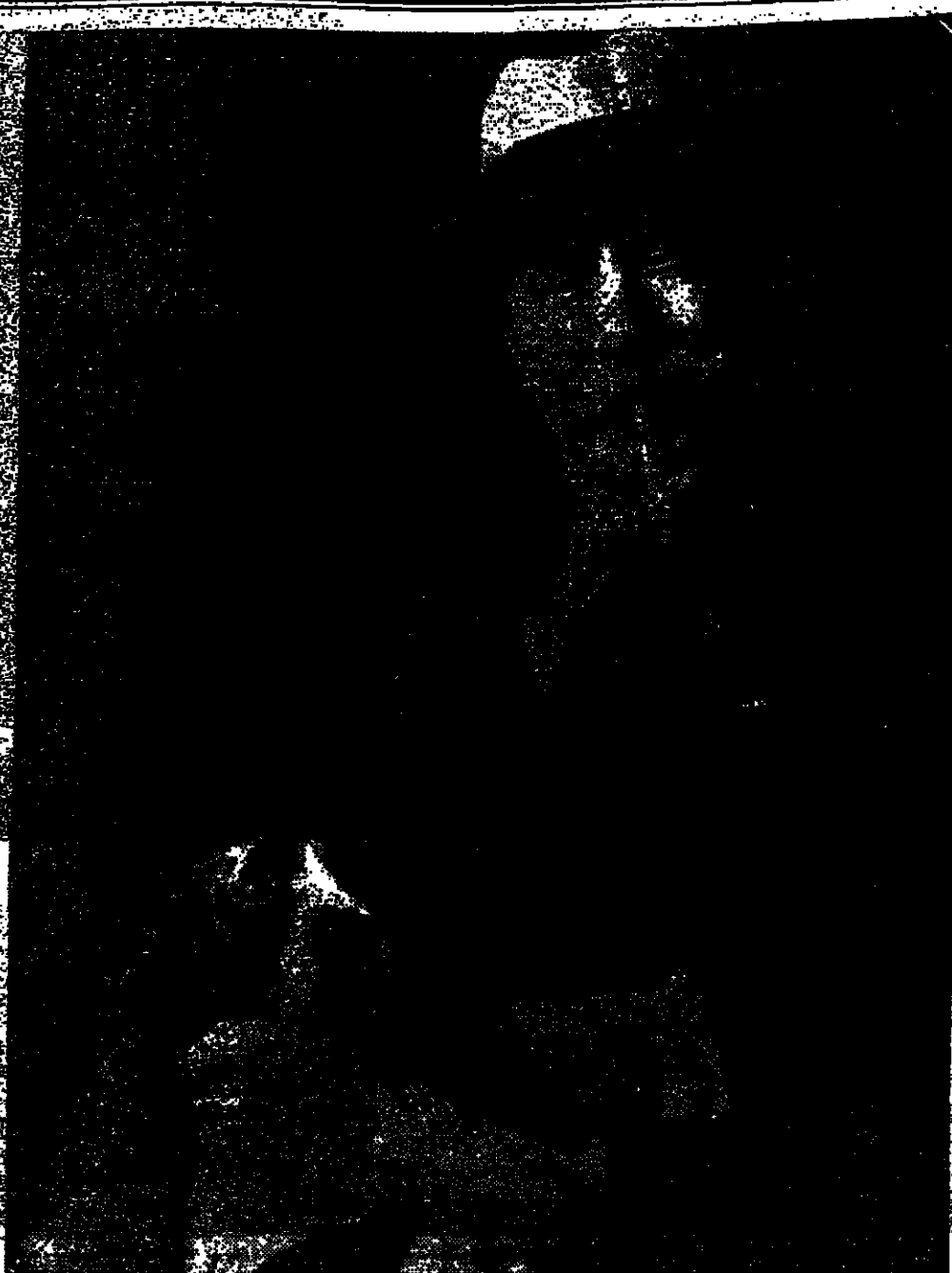
However, other and further explanations might have suggested themselves. If Moore had allowed himself a wider gaze, Elgar's personality might have been seen in a different light. Elgar's personality might have been seen in a different light. Elgar's personality might have been seen in a different light.

Then again, a view of Elgar in his European context might elucidate the roots of his art. Moore is excellent in

examination of the music (here the events of the scores are laid out with the same care as the events of the life) and the mind. Conceivably it might appear that Elgar's social climbing was as prime a motive force as the eternal feminine, and that the greatest contradictions he had to deal with were those of a man who died the most intensely expressive art to achieve advancement in a society which regarded art with self-expectation.

After the award of the Order of Merit in 1901, he managed very well to still his critics. The composer of a triumph over the creative might have been seen in a different light. Elgar's personality might have been seen in a different light.

The substance for any such exploration of Elgar is now before us. The notes are all in place. The melody remains an enigma.



English gentleman, with friend: the social success Elgar needed

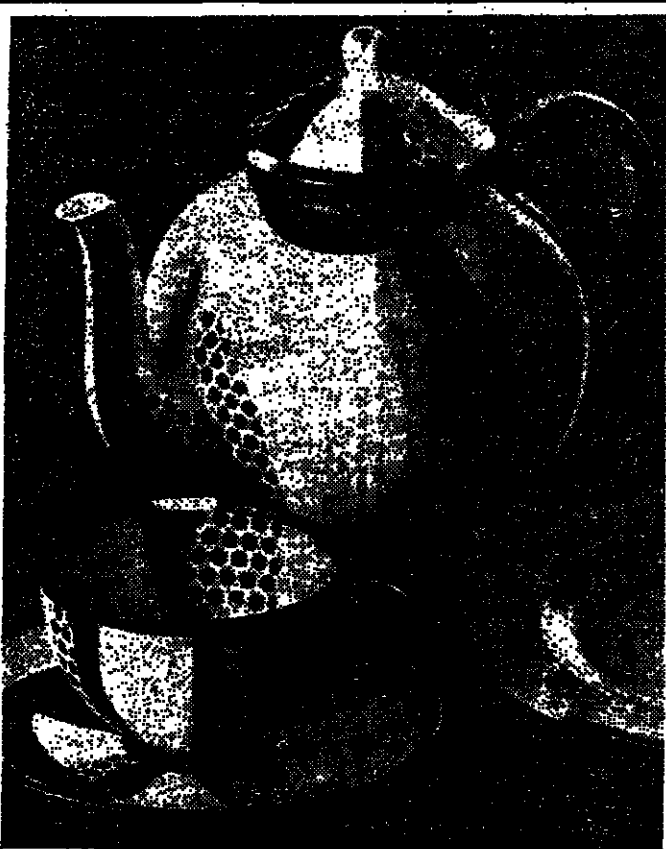
Galleries

Rosenthal: A Century of Porcelain Victoria and Albert Museum

It is actually rather more than a century when the show of Rosenthal porcelain from its beginnings to the present started out it was a century show in 1979, but now that it has reached the Victoria and Albert Museum (until July 1) another five years have gone by and there have been several important additions to the company's grand series of limited-edition pots, the Studio-Line, like Roy Lichtenstein's *Tea Set*, hot off the production line this very moment.

Through the Studio-Line, which was begun in 1961, is more self-conscious about its artistic credentials - with such as Dali, Fontana and Paolozzi designing for it, it might well be - the show proves that it was not after all so much a radical new departure in the activities of Rosenthal as a striking new way of drawing attention to something they had been doing all along. For Rosenthal, though the firm began very modestly with humorous ashtrays and the like, very soon found an important place for knowingly artistic activities among the porcelain normally produced.

As well as imposing decorative pieces, the Jugendstil period offers some finely simple, subtle pots like the oddly named Botticelli/Darmstadt coffee service (curvaceous leaf patterns on a coolly elegant white base) which were very clearly meant for practical use. And the Deco period which follows runs through a gamut of styles, from dazzling First-Russian-Ballet-Period colours in jagged geometric forms to the powerfully expressive figures of Milly Steger, otherwise known from last year's splendid Los Angeles



Part of Roy Lichtenstein's *Tea Set*, latest in the grand series of Studio-Line limited editions

show of German Expressionist Sculpture as a brilliant sculptor on a much larger scale.

In the Thirties the Bauhaus became a strong influence, and much of the porcelain produced was very severe. After the war Rosenthal came back into the international limelight with a series of "high fifties" pieces which, after a generation of looking campy, are about to go into production again. And so to the Studio-Line, as well as continuing production of high-quality mass-produced wares. It is a fascinating record, and the exhibition offers a very fair cross-section - almost, defying one not to dislike something.

And of course one will: it is the prize and the penalty of decided, un-wishy-washy taste. There will certainly be much that any visitor would not want to live with; but it is sure to be different in each case. If you think Ernst Fuchs's softly moulded *Magic Lake* teaset is hideous, I might love it; if you adore Brigitte and Martin Matschinsky-Denninghoff's sparkling white *Blossom Tree* sculpture, I might turn up my nose. Disagreements like that make the world go round, and keep Rosenthal happily spinning into its second century.

John Russell Taylor

Opera

Fine feeling for sudden shock

The Crucible Bloomsbury Theatre

The last I heard of the American composer Robert Ward, he was producing operas by the yard about the nuclear holocaust, Abolard and Heloise, and a version of *Peter and the Wolf* transposed to a setting of

Charleston, South Carolina. That last was commissioned by the New York City Opera, who, however, never staged it; they were perhaps hoping to repeat the success of Ward's *The Crucible*, which they put on in 1962 to great acclaim. The music, it is an understatement, is a chilling story. The libretto is strong and uncluttered, and the opera is underpinned by Ward's by no means negligible dramatic flair.

The opera *The Crucible* may be less than Miller's play, more of a frightening tale than a powerful parable, but it was, Ward wrote his musical ideas from anywhere in sight - the dissonance is never stronger than in Barber or mild Copland - and he welds them together with a fine feeling for sudden shock and intense rhapsody. There are a few musically embarrassing moments - the touches of native songs, the sanctimoniousness of the emotional climaxes - but the sense of evil among the Salem witches is acutely observed.

Only in the third act court-room scene of hysteria does the opera demand the sort of intensity that dominates Pende-

ra's *Devils of Loudon*, for example. The rest is built on brooding tension between John Proctor, his wife Elizabeth and his mistress Abigail. Abigail is crisply done by Alison Charlton-West with a real touch of sensuality in the evil, while Annette Hughes-Jones, as Annabeth, suffers the taunts with noble, baffled stoicism.

It is Alexander Gauld's *Prigme* who dominates the drama, however. He is a handsome figure, a real actor, adding to his lachry in the courtroom and the accused of witchcraft. The audience's confidence in him is well founded, but the first act is a bit of a let-down. Some of the smaller parts are less strongly cast, and it is unfortunate the judge and his cronies carry so little vocal authority. There are better cameos among the women, from Catherine Martin as Mary and Maureen LeFevre as Rebecca.

In Mark Dakin's stark designs, one misses only a sense of repression and confinement. Graham Waite's lighting is exceptionally good, Paul Heron's production well observed, and Antony Shelley's conducting does everything the score needs to make it effective. Worth a visit.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

The disposable view of instant history

Nan Red (TVS) was the last of a number of programmes devoted to the events of D-Day, although this was one of the lucky few not to include the unmistakable sound of Vera Lynn. The supposition for war memories, or at least the urge which television companies have to provide them, seems inexhaustible - this particular anniversary merely offering an occasion which other war dramas and documentaries are quite prepared to do without.

Most of last night's scenes were therefore familiar but they proved, if nothing else, the instant forgettability of tele-

vision: one could happily look at the same, or similar, pictures again and again. It may be instant history, but it is also disposable history.

Last night's programme was in large part about St Asaph, code-named "Nap Red" as one of the centres for the Allied assault. Once a seaside resort, then a fortified garrison, it must by now resemble a film set - the people there have not had so much attention since June 1944, and on that occasion they had to remain on the side-lines.

The account of the town's life during the period of the war was almost novelistic in effect,

concentrating as it did, upon the human consequences of the Occupation: one girl was a member of the Resistance, while another married the German soldier next door. (It might have been interesting to discover if the inevitable enemies and conflicts of that period still affect the community.)

But the townspeople, as well as the military participants themselves, were able vividly to bring back the events of D-Day itself. "That's it, that's the invasion", one German officer, told a French acquaintance as both of them watched the sea darkening with ships. "We'll

never see each other again." And a priest described his efforts to assist the dying: "a second each".

It was in that respect a disgusting story, not less so because of the blunders and incompetence of some of those involved. There were certain officers, however, who did not seem to recall the horror of the occasion, and one Canadian described killing Germans as a "real bird-shoot" and "a deer-hunt"; it was, he said, "a joy". Enough said - in fact, much more than enough said.

Peter Ackroyd

This year's Aldeburgh Festival begins today, with Britten's opera *Owen Wingrave* - and with a host of interlocking financial problems; at least part of the solution, Hilary Finch discovers, could lie in the youth of tomorrow

Where necessity could mother invention

In the programme book of the first Aldeburgh Festival, in 1948, Eric Crozier asked: "Is it overfrantic to look forward through a series of annual festivals to Aldeburgh as a centre of the arts in East Suffolk with its own hall for the annual visit of its festival artists?" The hall came in 1967; the Aldeburgh Foundation now supports outside the sea resort at Snape, and in 1979 a permanent home for the expanding Britten-Pears School for Advanced Musical Studies was opened within the Maltings complex.

But the artistic expansion of an enterprise which was initiated by the urgent necessity to find a platform for the English Opera Group, and which started with the Jubilee Hall being secured for £200 against loss, has increasingly found itself organizing quite a different timetable from that dictated by the evolving financial climate. Last year, the thirty-seventh festival, the biggest appeal ever for the festival, was held by the Maltings.

It is ironic that Snape, the turning-point which had been such a creative challenge, was now a problem. The Maltings, the turning-point which had been such a creative challenge, was now a problem. The Maltings, the turning-point which had been such a creative challenge, was now a problem.

Perhaps Britten and Pears were wise not to have got in first and bought the Maltings outright when it was there for the taking. Instead they chose to take it on long lease, and the festival has had to live with the consequences. It takes only a year or two of over-ambitious management for nearly irreparable damage to be done. The scale of budgeting is such that any event may be put at risk. For example, the final *Dream of Gerontius* on June 24 stands to lose the festival £9,000, despite the fact that an amateur chorus is being used and one of the soloists is waiving his fee.

Britten was always reluctant to search for money, because he felt that an artist with something unique to offer should pay



Earlier times: Benjamin Britten (centre), Imogen Holst and Peter Pears - just as they were only to lease the Maltings?

his own way, and he was not a man who would be swayed by the whims of others. He was a man who would be swayed by the whims of others. He was a man who would be swayed by the whims of others.

So how to find, again that cross-fertilization of composition and performance, of creation and recreation, which was once a unique characteristic of the Aldeburgh Festival? Where is release to be found from the festival's own snare of perpetually rising expectations?

Behind continuing debate about emphases in programme planning, and the wider issues of community versus import art, lies a simple conundrum. It could just be that what both festival and foundation need most of all is not simply more money but a new piece of grit in the old shell: a renewal of the very necessity for composition and performance rather than merely the means with which to gather them in.

In a curious way, things are in fact coming full circle. Finding a platform for *Albert Herring* and *The Rape of Lucretia* in 1947 was the first spur. Now, the only way the festival can afford opera is by bringing in the Britten-Pears School. In 1982 students were prepared by Colin Graham in a number of scenes from Britten operas, using no sets or costumes and only essential props. The following year, *The Turn of the Screw* was performed, and, in its minimal staging, was one of the most perceptive and compelling

productions of recent years. And this year comes *Owen Wingrave*.

Although there are some festival stalwarts who feel depressed by what they see as a retrograde step, the festival may well look to the Britten-Pears School itself for salvation. The opera course and the orchestra themselves are rich potential stimuli for commissions. The practice rooms, teaching studios, recital room and library, an integral part of the Snape Maltings complex, without doubt form its machine-room and regenerative centre. The year-round master-classes for voice and strings, the commitment of festival artists like Rostropovich, and the short residential academic courses are bringing new musical life into both Snape and Aldeburgh. And the school's longer-term activities may well prevent the very real danger of sums of money severing, possibly irrevocably, that vital connection between artists and audiences at the festival.

Concerts

Luxuries

City of London
Sinfonia/Hickox
Christ Church,
Oxford/Radi 3

After Britten and Bach, Spindells music at this time of year seems impossible except in a grand old building. Not that you complain.

The annual festival at Christ Church, Oxford, was a most successful one. It was a most successful one. It was a most successful one.

One is bound to assume that Richard Strauss, who was the festival's main attraction, was as well as Tuesday. It was a most successful one. It was a most successful one.

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And this was a pity, since the choir's interventions are few, though not so few that they could not show off a warm, enveloping tone quickly responsive to dynamic nuance. By contrast the orchestra were uncertain of their phrasing, and all those dogged fluges made differences of opinion somewhat too obvious. If decisions have to be made, then it might be wiser to aim for coolness and restraint than to follow some of the players along the mounting, ingratiating path that leads to Gounod.

The solo casting was done on a luxury scale, with separate singers for the normally doubled parts of the Roman soldiers, but the lack of a binding, still less a binding, vision was felt all round. Robert Tear was not happy in the middle-high register of the narrator's part; John Shirley-Quirk was more a Mendelssohn than a Berlioz figure as Herod; and Dame Janet Baker and Stephen Varcoe were surprisingly ordinary parents.

Paul Griffiths

Kim Woo Paik

Wigmore Hall

According to the advance publicity, the Korean pianist Kim Woo Paik is proposing to play the entire piano music of Liszt in a series of six weekly concerts. Impossible, as a glance at Humphrey Searle's work-list will readily reveal. Nevertheless, in the course of his marathon, Paik is covering substantial ground. Indeed he did so in just one rather short instalment.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this recital was its authentic atmosphere. In the opening group there may have been little in the way of profound musical thought, for the fascination offered by the work that would be distilled later into the famous *La Campanella*, namely the *Grande Fantasia de bravura sur "La clochette"* (1832).

Nor was the splashiness inevitable in virtuosic Liszt a particularly pleasant listening experience. But Paik is a daredevil; very much in the Lisztian mould, and the sheer physical thrill generated in his playing of the 1840 version of *Alceste*, the single-stave E major Paganini Study (1851) and the unusually concise A major *Grande Etude* (1837) fully justified his casting of caution to the winds.

But if here Liszt the acrobat sprang into action, in the sequence of late works that opened the second half Liszt the mystic was reawakened. At last, in the haunting trinites of *Nuages* Op. 108, the spine-chilling markings of the first *La Lugubre Gondola* (composed late in 1882 in reaction to Liszt's accurate premonition of Wagner's death) and the obsessive *Traueropspiel* and *Truermarsch* (1885), Paik was able to show a considerable sense of poetry as he revelled in the strangeness of Liszt's spirituality.

Undoubtedly though it was the Sonata that brought out the best in both pianist and composer. This was lightly charged but intelligent performance, with dynamic contrasts so extreme that at one point Paik rather unfortunately broke a hammer. It was sensitive too, making the most of momentary never allowing us to forget that the work is really a symphony, and as such an important stepping stone in the gulf between Beethoven and Mahler.

Stephen Pettitt

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THE TIMES



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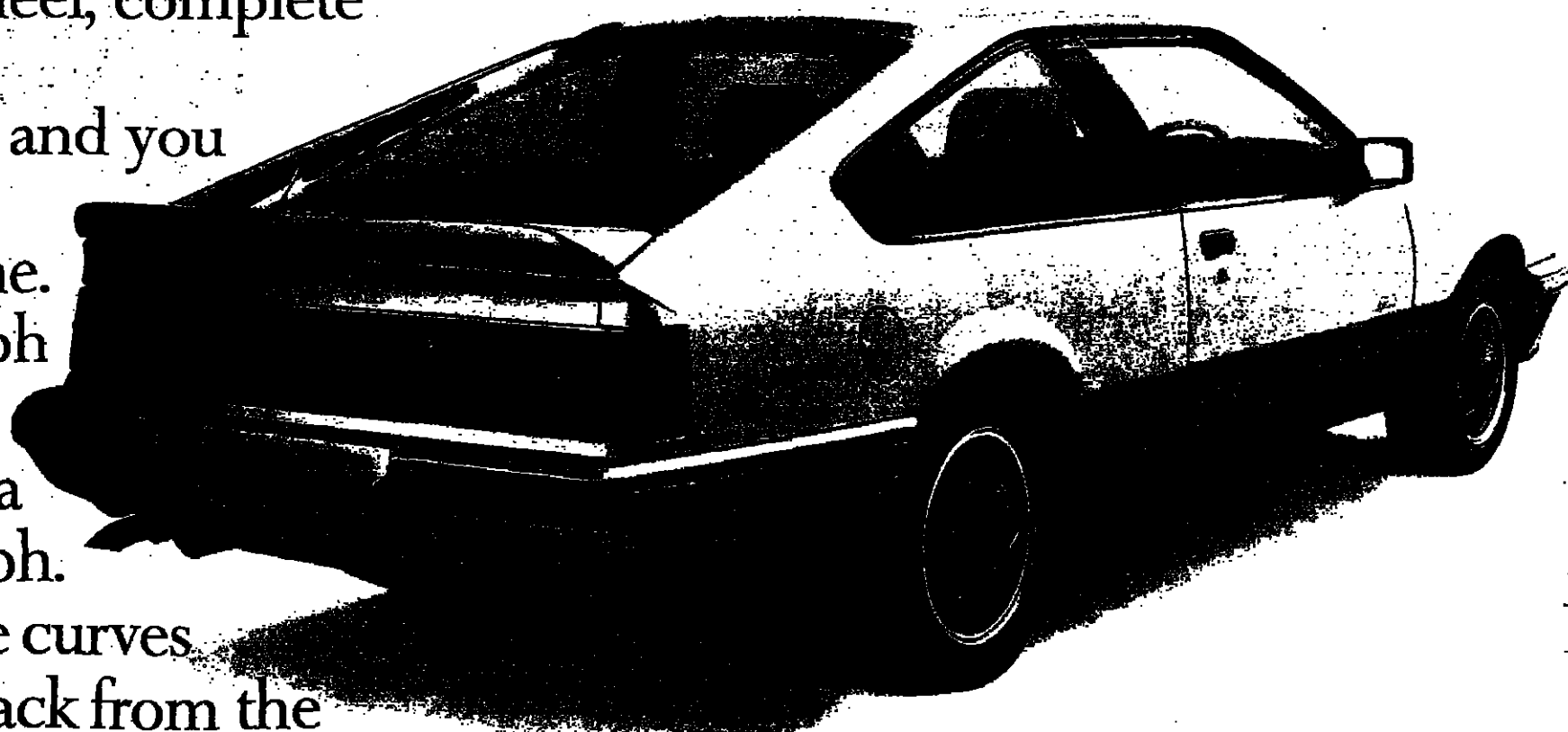
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THE TIMES DIARY

Black mark for Kinnock

Labour's concern for Britain's black community may be less hearty than Shadow Home Secretary Gerald Kaufman would have us believe on Channel 4's *Black on Black* on Tuesday night. Kaufman replaced the advertised interview with Neil Kinnock because, the presenter announced, the Labour leader had "a problem with British Rail". Kinnock had indeed been delayed - earlier in the day on his way to London from Blackpool. He was in the Commons for Question Time by 3.15; the deadline of the TV recording was 6 pm. Nonetheless his office phoned the programme to make the excuse, and sent Kaufman instead. "We must come pretty low in the list of priorities," says *Black on Black*'s producer Trevor Phillips. "The point of the programme was that black Labour members want to set up a black section because the party has let them down in the past and not taken them seriously. If it wanted to give ammunition to that view, this is an excellent way of doing it."

Scene change?

The American Ballet Theatre is said to be about to poach our own Sir Kenneth MacMillan, principal choreographer of the Royal Ballet. When the ABT's artistic director Mikhail Baryshnikov signed a new contract earlier this season, he insisted on being allowed to appoint an associate director. Apparently he approached American choreographer Twyla Tharp, but she turned him down. Now the talk is that Sir Kenneth is seriously considering the offer, but wants his favourite dancer Alessandra Ferri to go too. Yesterday he could not be reached; the Royal Ballet said he was in New York - visiting the American Ballet Theatre.

Oh, minister!

The GLC newspaper *The Londoner*, described by Mrs Thatcher as "a disgraceful waste of money and a disgraceful increase on the tax burden", has just been sent an article by none other than Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Minister. Obligingly accompanied by a photograph of himself, Jenkin has submitted four pages denouncing what he calls "GLC propaganda 1984-style, masterminded by Ken Livingstone and his expensive PR men," and describing the anti-abortion campaign as "downright nonsense; but then what would you expect from Mr Livingstone?" The GLC is not a lot offended. Indeed, it is "delighted that Patrick Jenkin has finally recognized that *The Londoner* is a legitimate means of conveying views to Londoners." It will carry his pearls in full in the next issue. The right of reply? Readers can simply turn to the opposite page to find Ken Livingstone, who, I understand, is pounding his typewriter as we write.

Unmentionable

The Crown, it can reveal, is quietly living off immoral earnings. A report just out from the National Audit Office, looking into the Inland Revenue's investigation work, discloses that the taxman operates three Special Units. One is in Edinburgh for offshore workers, and two in London - one for the entertainment industry, and the other for pornography. The takings? "We cannot tell you the tax yield from pornography. We never discuss what the investigation unit is looking at," snapped a Revenue officer yesterday.

What a shower

First Koo Stark appears in a lesbian shower scene. Then the Princess of Wales's brother Viscount Althorp is about to appear in the film *Another Country* in a public school bath scene. Now I hear Prince Andrew's distinguished flame, Katie Rabbett, has accepted the part of a Victorian prostitute in the review *Out of Fashion* at the Finborough Theatre in Little Court. Royalists can relax. Community director Christopher Nickolson tells me he rang Rabbett to see how she was getting on with her script. "She said she had left it with her mother, and could we ask her mother to send it to her agent who would post it to me." Having better things to do, Nickolson tells me he has now dropped the scatterbrained starlet.

Defence policy

PHS's report of Ronald Reagan's mock trial, taking place in London today, on a charge of "crimes against humanity," has prompted instant cries of "rigged". Reaganites protest that Liberation, the organization staging the trial, has communists in top jobs such as Tony Gilbert, general secretary, and Kay Beauchamp, its journal editor - while Lord Gifford QC, the prosecutor, has been seeking to defend leaders of the Grenada coup. Even worse, they say, the chairman of the judges is to be John Platts-Mills QC, a Labour MP until expelled from the party for extremist views in 1948. He is now president of the Haldane Society, the British affiliate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, since proscribed by Labour. Yesterday Platts-Mills assured me his presence would guarantee a fair trial. But then he let slip: "A lot is known about the prisoner... I mean the accused." Meanwhile, Reagan is still without a defence lawyer.

PHS

Barry Fantoni is on holiday

David Hart looks behind the special relationship between the PM and the US president

The Boss and the Great Rondini



may grumble. They may take their time. But, in the end, they have usually complied with his wishes.

US officials have not realized how dangerous the deficit could become, not just for their allies, but for themselves. There are other misunderstandings. Britain tends to get caught up in the US's general Euro-pessimism. At the moment far too many US officials are still unaware of the great moral and material changes that have taken place in Britain during the past five years - far too unaware of the remarkable turnaround in its economic performance. It's no good blaming American insularity. We must point out Britain's achievements more forcefully.

Whether the president acts to improve the performance of the State Department or not, there is much the Prime Minister can and should do to improve the performance of the Foreign Office.

She must reaffirm clear policy goals for Britain's relationship with the US. She must oblige the Foreign Office to admit to and examine past failures to learn how to avoid repetition.

There is an incipient anti-Americanism in Britain. Born out of a decline in international status,

fueled by Suez, and during the Falklands by the US attempts to negotiate a settlement instead of coming out in support immediately, given added zest by the divergence over Grenada. Unless the UK wants to reorientate itself towards an alliance with the Soviet Union, the Government must take steps to create enthusiasm for America.

Many in the Foreign Office are either nervous or contemptuous of the Americans, or both. The increase in CIA covert action in Central America, the sight of a great battleship pounding the Lebanese mountains in impotent fury after the Lebanese withdrawal, the mining of the Nicaraguan ports, all have contributed. For those who find these actions incomprehensible, even though they are consistent, for those who cannot accept that even though some of them may have been mistaken, keeping the Soviet Union guessing is a legitimate way to deter war, all the more reason to gain and hold the maximum possible influence over the American government.

Over anti-Americanism or simple distain will not help to make the world a safer place. The principle goal of British foreign policy towards the US must be to exert as

much influence as possible over decision-making domestic and foreign. To do so Britain must prove a reliable, sympathetic and wise ally.

The Foreign Office has two fundamental tasks in the promotion of this goal. To provide accurate intelligence and to provide sound advice. It patently failed to provide intelligence on the Falklands and intelligence and advice on Grenada.

As a result of the Grenada fiasco the Foreign Secretary was made to look foolish in the House of Commons only hours before the invasion took place, and even now many close to the president remain astonished that the British were, and remained, so unhelpful.

It is conventional Foreign Office wisdom that the present US Administration speaks with many voices, that it is made up of insular, cosmopolitan men, that friendships cannot be reliably made, that its actions cannot be accurately predicted. This, frankly, is feeble. Predicting the actions of foreign governments is, after all, the job of the Foreign Office. That the Americans parade their disagreements in public should make it easier, not harder, to discern their policy trends.

Many close to President Reagan feel that British officials in the Washington Embassy prefer Democrats to Republicans. Many say that they are surprised that greater efforts have not been made to get to know them. They feel that British officials in Washington are unsympathetic to their concerns, regard the Reagan Administration as unreliable, unpredictable and dangerous. If this were true, it is all the more reason to become close, and so to exert restraining influence.

Far more than any previous governments, President Reagan's men are ready to have close relations with Britain, not just so that they can get their own way. They appreciate, often more than the British they happen to be speaking to, how much experience and knowledge the British have to offer them. Many of them accept without demur that, politically, Reagan is Son of Thatcher.

At an unusually dangerous time for the world it is essential that great efforts are made to resolve problems between the allies. Even if President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, in private discussions during the summit, clear all the air, and they probably will, there can be no confidence that the understanding they reach personally will work its way down through their respective foreign service bureaucracies unless they both take early and radical steps.

If they do not, further needless disagreements will inevitably be created between these two leaders who have such respect and sympathy for each other and so much in common in their respective world views.

The real threat to the Jaruzelski government comes from a more natural tendency in the workforce: the demand for higher wages.

Already 30 per cent of the allowable wage increases for the whole year have been granted, and the authorities face the imminent choice of a runaway inflation.

The workers' view is that he has every right to more money; prices have gone up, many goods are unavailable in the official shops and thus have to be bought privately or on the black market at much higher prices. The workers often see themselves as the first victim and the last beneficiary of economic reform, and discontent is growing on the shopfloor. To its credit, the Communist Party realizes that there is something amiss in the factories - one of the reasons why a session of the central committee was recently thrown open to 800 ordinary workers - but it is largely at a loss as to the next step. The workers must be kept sweet - they have toppled too many governments in the past, and yet they have also to bear the major sacrifices demanded by economic changes.

What is really needed is a credible trade union movement to channel demands, to keep the workers somewhat below boiling point. But the unions are busy organizing trips to Bulgaria for its members and selling coffee to the priviledged.

Roger Boyes



Nicholas Barrington: lively personal interest

and Standard Chartered Bank. Much of the electronic gadgetry in the press centre has been laid on without charge by companies anxious to display it.

The summit has taken six months to prepare and will last for three days, after which Mr Barrington will return to an assistant under-secretary's desk at the Foreign Office. The captains and kings will depart and work starts somewhere else on next year's summit.

Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

A sentence referring to President Kaunda's strategy at the Lusaka conference on Namibia (May 29) should have read: "He humoured Pretoria by giving the internal multi-party (MPC) delegation formal equality of status with Swapo at the talks."

Ronald Butt

The myths mined by Mr Scargill

The strike in the coal mines is a wholly unnecessary action which has only come about because Mr Arthur Scargill has been able to exploit miners' fears for their jobs and their deep mistrust of the Coal Board's chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor.

On any rational assessment, both the fears and the mistrust are unfounded. Mr MacGregor, partly because of his record in cutting British Steel down to economic size and because of the confidence the Prime Minister has in him, has actually been uniquely well placed to secure investment money for the coal industry from the Government - and he has succeeded in doing so. Massive investment in new mines has been offered in return for improved productivity. Because the worst 12 per cent of coal output loses £275m a year (with coal from the 20 least productive pits costing £89 a ton compared with £28 a ton at the best pits) the Government has sought to take out between 3 and 4 million tons of production a year, to improve productivity annually by 4 per cent, but in practice it has risen by only 4.7 per cent over 10 years.

Even so, investment in the coal industry has been at the rate of £2 million a day under Mr MacGregor, and total subsidies for the industry in the year ending March 31 were £1,300m (which includes £197m attributable to the strike and overtime ban). Nor have Mr MacGregor and this Government been more ruthless than their predecessors in closing uneconomic pits. Labour in 11 years closed 300 pits; in 9 years of Conservative government there were only 92 pit closures.

The coal board's intended cut in high-cost production would reduce mining manpower by 20,000 a year, which is the same rate of reduction as under Sir Norman Siddall. But there are to be generous redundancy payments for those who want them and, more to the point, all who do not want redundancy will be found work in pits elsewhere.

In short, the Coal Board's case is so utterly reasonable, and its actions are so unthreatening, that the question why there is a strike at all might seem to defy rational answer. The reputation which Mr MacGregor brought with him from British Steel is a large part of the explanation. Mr Scargill has used this to ensure that Mr MacGregor should never gain the confidence of his workforce. He has depicted Mr MacGregor as a hard and alien hatchet man which (though unfair) is a characteristic example of the potent mythology by which revolutionaries always fan the flames of their insurrections.

Mr Scargill has been much assisted by Mr MacGregor's lack of interest in the art of communication. Almost all his public appearances leave the impression that he considers the merits of his case so obvious that they hardly need repetition or clarification, and the flaws of Mr Scargill's to need no rebuttal. No politician would take such a risk with a political opponent, which is what Mr Scargill is.

Politicians understand the danger that the big lie, or the unfounded charge, may be accepted for truth if it is not repeatedly rebutted. The unfounded charge which has been Mr Scargill's most powerful ammunition has been that something different is happening under Mr MacGregor than would have happened under another chairman.

So, by appointing Mr MacGregor the Government handed Mr Scargill a weapon which has enabled him to do great damage at some considerable risk to economic recovery. It is, however, also a weapon which will ultimately destroy Mr Scargill as a significant figure in revolutionary socialism. It has tempted him into

an offensive that is bound to fail. All the Government's contingency planning is for a very long dispute, continuing until the end of the summer. Stocks are not being drawn down at a dangerous rate; oil for electricity has been imported; with 44 pits still working, Mr Scargill has made no advance since the strike began.

Violent picketing has alienated the public and Mr Scargill now seems to have more difficulty in raising the numbers he wants for his rallies. With a shortage of money being made painfully for the striking miner and his family in the holiday period, resolution will be stretched to the limit. When the limit is reached nothing should be contrived to save Mr Scargill's credibility, or raise his face from the mire in which he has chosen to plunge it.

Yet when all this is said, the strike will have proved damaging not only economically, but also for the Government's standing with many rank-and-file trade unionists. Simple victory for the Coal Board is not enough; much more should be done to make the miners see the strength of the Government's case. Like government, successful industrial management depends on consent and on the understanding of its workers.

No government can afford too many enemies. Though there is no need to take too seriously Mr David Basset's dramatic threats of the worst of all winters of discontent next year, there is increased restiveness in the public sector, and the Government needs to do more than it has been doing to make its case politically.

Ministers should also tread sensitively, and it was not helpful when Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary, suddenly revealed last weekend (in answer to journalists' questions) that the Trade Union Bill now ending its progress through Parliament may be amended to allow immunity only to those strikes which have been sanctioned by a majority in a ballot.

As the bill is now absurdly worded, unions are obliged to hold a strike ballot but can still declare a strike, with immunity, if the ballot has a no-strike majority. (Thus, theoretically, a strike could be declared with immunity on (say) a 30 per cent affirmative vote.) The anomaly arose because it was at first felt best not to pressure unions about the precise majority needed, and because it was assumed that in practice they would not flout an anti-strike majority.

So the proposed amendment, though it came as a bolt from the blue to Mr King's colleagues, is simply common sense. But its timing in the middle of the miners' strike (though this has given it added relevance) looked too much like devising law on the trot as a political expedient for current problems. What should have been in the Bill from the first looked like an anti-union gesture.

While the Government leaves Mr MacGregor to see Mr Scargill off, it needs to do more thinking about how to convince union members that what it is doing for efficiency and financial solvency is to their own advantage. It should consider what it can do where there are closed pits to assist in bringing work to those who do take redundancy.

Two years after Disraeli's death, an article in *The Times* observed that he had discerned the Conservative working man in the inarticulate mass of the English populace "as the sculptor perceives the angel prisoned in a block of marble". The Government needs that discernment today, and a more fluent tongue, as it attempts to liberate the individual trade unionists who have been used by the likes of Mr Scargill.

Philip Howard

How the British booked their place

You may have wondered what happened to *The Times* poll to discover The Top Ten Greatest European Authors of all time. Well, I can see that it is not a question to keep any but the most neurotic or most literary of you lying awake and sucking your thumbs o' nights. But it has me.

We were supposed to publish the results in the *Evening Standard* on May 29 as a literary treat for the European elections. But not a whisper or apollon have I heard from Paris about the results. It may be that the calculations are proving more complex for the computer than was supposed. But I have an uneasy feeling that my friend the *Redacteur en Chef* of *Le Monde* has got fed up with seeing his organ described as a down-market *Frog TLS*, and with the brisk air of *Rashid* badinage with which *The Times* has approached the project, and has struck us off his mailing list. I dare not telephone, for fear of unpleasantness. In any case, I am appalled by the amount of my day that is already spent in waiting for publishers and journalists to vacate their telephones in London, without hanging about on the end of a line to Paris.

I think that what we had better do is publish the results of the British jury, and hope that we are given the opportunity in due course to compare it with the votes of the juries in the four other countries. Readers of *The Times* were invited to send in their lists of the 10 greatest Spanish, German, Italian, and French "creative" writers (that is, apparently, not historians or philosophers) of all time, provided that they were dead. No fewer than 157 of you sent in lists of varying merit which I thought was pretty commendable. I totted up the votes by a complex system of the new

technology, viz. a page to a country, and a tick for a vote in an old-fashioned school exercise book. And here is the Premier Division:

1. Dante, 2. Mann, 3. Proust, 4. Cervantes, 5. Goethe, 6. Molière, 7. Equivoque, 8. Schiller, 9. Kafka, 10. Boecaccio, 11. Balzac, 12. Caldeon, 13. Lorca, 14. Lope de Vega, 15. Voltaire.

Your adjudicator would like to make the following comments:

1. I know that many of you had difficulty in thinking of the names of 10 German and Spanish writers you had ever heard of, let alone read; but it was going a bit far of five of you to include Hitler in your lists of the 10 greatest German writers, and even to justify his inclusion: "He comes across in English as a considerable wit." Come to think of it, perhaps this is why *The Times* has been put on a blacklist by the French organizers.

2. To speak of the Top Ten European authors without allowing for Russians and Greeks was daft.

3. The ban on philosophers and historians was misguided. Hegel and Nietzsche must surely count as creative writers for Germany; Gibbon for England; and Machiavelli for Italy.

4. This fashion for literary lists is not new. Mostyn T. Pigott, the founder of *Isis*, did *The Hundred Best Books in verse a century ago*:

First there's the Bible, and then the Koran
Odegers on Libel, Pope's Essay on Man...

A tour de force of Gilbertian patter. 5. I think that the comparison of British literary tastes with those of the other countries would be jolly interesting. *sans blague*. Dear Old *Redacteur en Chef*. And, if you will only send me the results, I will publish them.



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STRIKE STRATEGY

The miners' strike is in its thirteenth week; the House of Commons debates it fully for the first time today; and the parleying between the board and the union has begun. The thing to hold on to at this stage is the commercial objective in opposition to which the strike was called. This is to close, over a reasonably short span of time, those pits from which, because of their geological properties or stage of depletion, coal can be dug only at a cost unacceptably greater than the price at which it can be sold in the marketplace. That is what matters: bellicose rhetoric of victory and defeat, siege and surrender, less so. Provided Ministers can point to the assertion of their commercial objective, Mr Scargill can make of it what he will; but the truth must be self-evident in the way the National Coal Board implements its plans.

Securing the commercial objective does not necessarily require total rigidity in respect of the board's previously announced contraction programme for 1984. Mr MacGregor has already indicated that there is scope for compromise over phasing, once the principle of contraction is accepted. Since then the cumulative loss of production from the strike and deterioration in the condition of many of the strike-bound collieries, which may delay or in some cases prevent their reopening, will have impinged on the assessed need for immediate reduction in the capacity of the industry, and on the rate of natural or redundancy-induced manpower wastage.

That is one element in a possible settlement of the dispute. Another, also adumbrated by the board, is its examination of ways, in conjunction with other agencies, of bringing new business and work to communities which would have the heart knocked out of them by pit closures. Palliative provision of that kind was made by the steel corporation and should be attempted by the coal board too.

Yet none of this will make a settlement without a change of position by the NUM. The union will have to drop its hopeless insistence that no pit shall be closed so long as it contains winnable coal. Sitting it out until the NUM is ready to budge on the main issue probably means prolongation of the mass manoeuvres of pickets and police. No one can contemplate the spectacle of force, threat and violence at the heart of an industrial dispute without dismay. It was good to have Mr Kinnoch's forthright condemnation of violence on the picket line last week, however late in the day. It would be better still to have an equally outspoken repudiation from the leaders of the trade union movement.

It is from within their movement that the offence has arisen. They must know that a challenge of numbers threatening violence will be met by counter-force. Where civil peace and the rule of law are in jeopardy the police will act. They will act with whatever degree of force is required to meet the threat. They

will, if driven to it, go beyond the customary bounds of civil policing. They may then appear, or be made to appear, hostile to large numbers of working men who are normally no more criminal than the rest of us; and by extension the police may be made to appear hostile to the communities from which the picketing strikers come.

The police then cease to be seen as belonging to those communities, and are seen as set over against them. A process is begun, and sedulously fostered, that seeks to set police and people apart. Malicious and subversive minds then seek to exploit incidents where weight of numbers and overt violence obliges the police to respond with riot gear and snatch tactics. The spiral is well documented in the Irish corner of the kingdom.

The only beneficiaries are those who seek to fracture and disorder society in pursuit of political and social goals which the constitutional machinery will not deliver because they are not commonly wanted. High among the victims of that degenerative condition of society are trade union constitutionalists and the people they represent. Of course the generalship of Mr Scargill has not taken us far down that road. But it is a road; and feet are on it. It behoves all parties directly or indirectly implicated to consider very carefully where they are.

A conference of chief officers of police and members of local police authorities happened to be meeting last week when some of the worst scenes of violence were being enacted elsewhere. Worries on the local government side went beyond the cost of it all and the strain on police manpower and resources, extending to the structure of democratic accountability for policing. The national reporting centre at Scotland Yard, which has been coordinating police mobilization for duty in the coalfields, was held by some to be suspect as an embryonic national directorate of police apparently accountable to no one. It was effectively defended by its coordinator as the minimum organization necessary for the avoidance of national (political) direction of the police. Nevertheless the balance is precarious.

One chief constable at the conference traced without relish the steps by which escalation of collective violence could lead to the formation of a separate riot police. Other police spokesmen have complained that the police have been left to take the strain of the miners' dispute while new laws ostensibly framed to cope with aggressive secondary picketing have remained folded away.

The reasons that the coal board has not sought enforcement of the injunction it was granted by the court at the beginning of the dispute are understood: that to do so would unite a union that was fatally (from its point of view) divided; that in the short run at least enforcement would stimulate rather than check violence; that it might have provoked other unions to stand with the miners; that it would have politicized the

dispute to the advantage of Mr Scargill, who is playing it that way.

The arguments are persuasive, but they leave the new remedy, of injunction followed by limit on a union's funds in case of persistent disobedience, looking in relation to the largest and most picketed dispute since the remedy became available, decidedly like those deterrent weapons whose efficacy is not to be doubted, but the consequences of whose efficacy are not to be contemplated. There is nothing effective about deterrence if it can be so easily and persistently ignored.

Ministers too will have to examine their experience of this strike. They acknowledge the need to review the law pertaining to public order, which includes the behaviour of pickets. They should also as a result of the disclosures yesterday reflect more generally on the coordination of their policies in the nationalized industries, and in the area of industrial relations as they most particularly affect the public sector.

The legal privileges of trade unions have become excessive and too subject of abuse. They had to be curbed. There was an imbalance of advantage between the parties to collective bargaining. That had to be redressed. Individual trade unionists needed, and still need protection against petty tyranny by union officials. The pretensions of trade union magnates to an ex officio place in the government of the country had to be punctured. These were all necessary correctives to law and custom that had evolved in a way that had clearly become detrimental to the general good. The corrective process is not complete; much still needs to be done in this parliament.

The trade union movement has naturally portrayed these correctives as evidence that the government's real appetite is not for trade union reform but for the general eclipse of trade unionism. Of course free trade unions are necessary to development in continuity of the democratic industrial society we have, and they are necessary to adjustment in continuity to the profound changes in technology and working practices that are already above the horizon. But not exclusively so.

Free trade unions are a component in a society grounded in consent, and they should be seen as such, though we should not be bullied by their spokesmen into forgetting that they represent only a minority of the working population.

If their resentment at being deprived of legal immunities which they now neither need nor deserve were to drive union leaders more into the arms of elements that are malignant to the established order, that would only confirm how important and timely is a policy on industrial relations which seeks to establish a much more direct link between the enjoyment of a privileged position under the law and the exercise of some greater responsibility consistent with that privilege. That applies not just to the NUM; it applies to them all.

EFFECTS OF A TONGUE-TIED MINISTER

A temptation to national self-reproach seems to await British ministers when they enter the *salon des conférences* of one or another of those Euro-piles in Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg. They don the headphones for the simultaneous translation; but then, looking around at their multi-lingual colleagues, they are seized by a fit of shame at the British proclivity - at all levels and in all walks of life - not to speak foreign languages or to speak execrably a single language, French.

Such a fit seems to have fallen on Mr Dunn, the junior education minister. During a council of education ministers of the European Community on Monday he beat his breast. Britain would teach languages better, he said, and do more. He would encourage the teaching in schools of a Second Community language (meaning German, given the distribution of British teachers' skills). These are rash promises, which the minister had no business making. Mr Dunn's enthusiasms should be restrained when the Department of Education and Science drafts its promised policy paper on language teaching. Only if that document is dispassionate - and rigorous in its assessment of the foreign language competence English speakers need to acquire - will it command respect.

There is - no cause for concern or shame - an asymmetry in the teaching and learning of foreign languages in

the world. Thanks to the United States English is the language of modernity: of telecommunications, air travel, mass culture, the energy markets and international indebtedness. As such its acquisition is an urgent fact for many nations. No similar sense of urgency applies to the acquisition by Britons (or Americans, who are also subject to anxiety about their linguistic competence) of any single foreign language. Indeed, to consider language acquisition in the 1980s as a matter merely of the speech of other countries is anachronistic. Is foreign language learning a term to apply to a younger generation's acquiring a multitude of new skills of communication (of which their parents, however gifted in French, are often woefully ignorant) - skills of data transmission, of machine codes, information processing, and also skills of mathematics and must international languages of the first order?

To acknowledge that in some of these areas the British excel is no cause for complacency. There appear to be widening deficiencies in the supply from the school and colleges of new generations of officials and traders, technologists and scholars who know the eastern European languages, notably Russian, Arabic and the languages of the Pacific basin. What is unclear is whether general teaching of an "easy" foreign language such as French is a necessary condition for the later specialization of a minority in

the hard languages. Behind that lies a market problem. Pupils, their teachers and their parents have a shrewd notion of rewards in society: does then the flow of students into Russian, a level reflect an inadequate system of reward for those qualified not just to treat with the Soviet Union but to supply the analysis and comprehension of Soviet society demanded by strategic intelligence in its widest sense?

The presence in the basic secondary school curriculum of a European language is widely agreed. (The primary schools should properly be absorbed in education in: numbers, English letters and the business of learning itself.) But that agreement should not obscure the work still to be done in the schools to secure, especially for lower ability pupils, acceptable standards of performance in English itself nor the necessity of teaching English as a foreign language to Britain's Asians. The basic curriculum, moreover, is not elastic. Outside it, room for manoeuvre is often strictly limited. Mr Dunn might usefully have reminded his interlocutors in Luxembourg that in a Britain looking to its economic future there are many parents, teachers, pupils, and employers who if they have to choose between learning FORTRAN and conjugating *sprechen* will unhesitatingly choose the former. They will not accept - with some evidence - that such a choice would prejudice the sale of microprocessors to the Germans.

Keys to promotion on the beat

From the Chief Constable of Sussex
Sir, In responding to your leading article of June 4 ("From Lestrade to Newman") may I first declare an interest, for I write not only as a chief constable but as Director of Police Extended Interviews, which charges me with the task of overseeing arrangements for the selection of candidates with suitable intellectual and personal qualities for places at the Police Staff College, Bramshill.

This selection procedure applies not only to talented young men and women who have joined the service as recruits in the normal way, but to those who opt to take advantage of the avenues for accelerated promotion provided by the graduate entry scheme. At a higher level, it is also concerned with the selection of those already holding posts as middle managers in the police who aspire to fill very senior appointments by way of the senior command course at Bramshill.

It may be reassuring to your readers to learn that chief officers share your concern that the leaders of Britain's police in the next century should be fully equipped for their task. This is demonstrated by the fact that in January of this year 43 of Britain's top police officers, worried by a dearth of applicants for senior appointments, devoted a weekend seminar to this very subject.

As you imply, academic qualification, intellectual capacity, personal qualities, linked with development training, are of paramount importance, but the seminar also identified a number of other key factors which need close scrutiny by those who control the destiny of Britain's police if the very best material is to be found to fill top appointments in the future.

First and foremost, there is a need to provide sufficient incentives in terms of financial reward and conditions of service to ensure every encouragement for those with the necessary talents to uproot family and home in order to move from one force area to another in search of experience and increased responsibility.

Even though our junior and intermediate ranks are well recompensed, at the top level the police service compares unfavourably with industry. There is a need also to develop a system of career planning which will ensure that those who have proved themselves are encouraged to seek appointments beyond the boundaries of their own force areas.

The police service already offers an exciting and challenging career, but I suggest that the path to the top must be more clearly signposted for those with exceptional talent and vision who are contemplating taking their first steps on the beat, including many of the 4,176 graduates now serving in our ranks. Yours etc.

ROGER BIRCH,
Chief Constable of Sussex,
Malling House, Lewes, East Sussex,
June 5.

Prince and architects

From Mr John Crookshank
Sir, The very vehemence of the response to Prince Charles's comments on modern British architecture by some leading architects leads the lay observer to believe that he may have hit the nail on the head.

The only part of his speech with which I would not agree was the disparaging comment about the proposed Mies van der Rohe building being "better suited to downtown Chicago". Chicago is, in fact, rich in good modern buildings. In addition, of course, to the early skyscrapers for which it is famous, and so are most American cities.

The Americans seem to be able to blend new construction in with the older buildings most effectively with examples such as San Francisco, Philadelphia and the new wing of Washington's National Gallery being only some of many.

There are several older cities which are still fairly grim, but somehow one feels that in, say, five years' time places like Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Dallas will be architecturally more pleasing than Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham because the American architects have more sense of time and place, because they are given their heads more in commercial terms and, I feel, because an influential proportion of the citizens are proud of their cities and want them to reflect this pride in architectural excellence.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CROOKSHANK,
107 Hulse,
North Street,
Bath, Somerset,
BA1 1JH,
June 5.

Politics at PNL

From Mr Neil Fletcher
Sir, Few people can be less fitted than Lord Annan (May 28) to criticise the performance of the governors at the Polytechnic of North London. His immoderate onslaught has besmirched the reputation of many honourable governors of the polytechnic, who have served conscientiously with little public recognition for years; he has unjustifiably damaged the good name of the polytechnic; and, although this worries me less, he has belittled himself in the process.

Perhaps of all polytechnics and colleges in the country the Polytechnic of North London has the best record of recruiting black students, many of them Londoners and on degree courses only because of the access and special entry arrangements that have enabled them in their twenties and thirties to fulfil their latent potential.

The PNL also runs courses in

Recovery endangered by US deficit

From the Chairman of Council, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Sir, In July, 1983, in a major review of the international dimension of economic recovery, this association expressed its disappointment at the "collective complacency" that had characterised last year's economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia. Few have since denied that the international financial system may now be facing its greatest crisis since the 30s.

In October, 1983, we further criticised the attitude of the US Administration, over IMF funding in particular, at both Williamsburg and the Washington IMF meeting in September. We said:

Routine meetings and hasty compromises do not match up to the scale of the problem. Calls by the heads of the IMF and the World Bank for adequate funds to manage the world debt crisis... a special Heads of Government summit which should take place urgently.

With another opportunity to agree on such measures available at the London economic summit this weekend, the world's political and business leaders afford a further round of platitudes. In particular, will the other world leaders, especially those in the EEC facing important European Parliament elections, summon up the political will to act together to oblige the American Administration to take urgent action to close the blasted US \$190m deficit, which is one factor raising interest rates and which thus so clearly threatens recovery in Europe?

In 1981, when there existed a large amount of unused economic capacity in the world, the US deficit was not only defensible but was beginning, in the short term, to fuel recovery. It is now the one

Conflicting creeds

From the Reverend P. R. Forster
Sir, In response to the letter from the Dean of Durham (May 23) and your subsequent leading article (May 26) two things need to be said.

Firstly, that although the 1938 report, entitled *Doctrine in the Church of England*, acknowledged as a minority viewpoint the ideas now put forward by the Dean and Bishop-designate of Durham, moves at the time to use this report as a basis for an official restatement of Anglican belief was rejected.

Had official recognition been given to the questioning of the basic statements of the historic creeds of Christianity about the virgin birth and physical resurrection of Jesus, one hesitates to imagine the consequences of such a formal declaration of heresy.

The ancient churches of Christendom, Orthodox, Roman Catholic, would have little enthusiasm for any ecumenical discussions with us. Furthermore, many members of the Church of England, clergy and lay, would leave to join

ones which are essential to a great musician. Pain, grief, happiness, euphoria - all these must be reflected in his, or her performance. It is beyond the capabilities of any teenager, however technically proficient.

As a musician, I found the Eurovision finals dull in the extreme and certainly not worth televising. More important, the BBC are actually doing these young players a disservice by revealing their lack (through no fault of their own) of emotional commitment.

Yours faithfully,
EVE CROSLAND,
Danehurst Cottage,
Parkhill Road, NW3,
May 26.

Teachers' pay claim

From Professor D. Cameron Watt
Sir, HMG has just offered a 4.2 per cent salary increase to university teachers. As a result of five years of salary increases consistently lower than the annual rate of inflation, university teachers' salaries are now 22 per cent less, in real terms, than they were in 1979. The salaries of many professors, frozen for five years of the previous seven, have declined even more precipitately in value.

The AUT (Association of University Teachers) has rejected this claim and called on its local branches to take "appropriate action". In so doing it is betraying still further the stupidity and betrayal of the duties and obligations of its members begun when it imported a professional trade unionist as its general secretary, and affiliated itself to the TUC.

An academic's principal obligations, as a professional, are to his field of learning and to his students. To be an academic is a profession. For the council of AUT to call for "appropriate action" is to use a deliberate ambiguity designed to put the responsibility for action which

might damage the interests and careers of individual students on local associations.

This action well illustrates the mixture of moral cowardice and muddled thinking which has distinguished successive AUT councils these last two decades. I trust my colleagues will reject this trap which has been set for them.

None of which excuses successive governments which chose a form of pay negotiation which destroys the peace and cohesion of the academic community, sets vice chancellors and their senior academic advisers against their junior colleagues, treats university staff as merely another form of public servant without the "clout" of senior civil servants or MPs - and allows bogus "unionism" as preached by the AUT caucus to flourish to the detriment of what are still, despite fifteen years of meddling by ministers from both sides of Parliament, some of the best and most internationally admired universities in the world.

Yours faithfully,
D. CAMERON WATT,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
May 24.

predominant factor that threatens sustained recovery and the position is exacerbated by the increase last year of US private sector borrowing. For that recovery to be aborted would dash what hope remains to the 30,000,000 unemployed people in the OECD area.

In the meantime, can a means be devised by which the main drive of international financial support given to the Third World countries is designed to alleviate to a tolerable level the interest rates which they pay, without the destabilising effect of altering the effective payments to lenders?

Finally, chambers of commerce, by their very nature, are well aware that jobs depend on trade. So the economic summit must vigorously tackle the threats towards protectionism in international trade, whether among the advanced countries or between them and the debtor countries.

British industry and commerce, however, continues to lay emphasis on fair trading policies and realistic exchange rates. Britain's UK trade deficit with western Europe has increased from just over £2bn in 1981 to one of over £6.5bn in 1983 and one of over £1.8bn in the first three months of 1984.

British businessmen remain concerned over the shop floor effects of these trends in trade: they will naturally have little patience with talk of letting the so-called "smokestack" (i.e. manufacturing) industries "go to the Third World". Yours faithfully,

J. G. ACKERS,
Chairman of the Council,
The Association of British Chambers of Commerce,
Sovereign House,
21-23 Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2,
June 6.

either these denominations or one of the evangelical groupings, including the growing band of "house" churches, who affirm the ancient creeds in the traditional manner.

Secondly, the distinction between questioning a belief and denying it which you put forward in your leading article is only meaningful if one approaches doctrine in the spirit of the 1938 report. Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Christians who believe that the empty tomb is a crucial part of Christian belief, being universally affirmed in the early church as essential to a proper understanding of salvation, regard questioning of that which is essential as tantamount to denial that it is essential.

It is a pity that recent debate has centred upon the views of one man; big issues are at stake for the Church of England as a whole, and not just for the quality of episcopal oversight in the Diocese of Durham.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FORSTER,
University of Durham,
St John's College,
with Cranmer Hall, Durham.

which are essential to a great musician. Pain, grief, happiness, euphoria - all these must be reflected in his, or her performance. It is beyond the capabilities of any teenager, however technically proficient.

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None of which excuses successive governments which chose a form of pay negotiation which destroys the peace and cohesion of the academic community, sets vice chancellors and their senior academic advisers against their junior colleagues, treats university staff as merely another form of public servant without the "clout" of senior civil servants or MPs - and allows bogus "unionism" as preached by the AUT caucus to flourish to the detriment of what are still, despite fifteen years of meddling by ministers from both sides of Parliament, some of the best and most internationally admired universities in the world.

Yours faithfully,
D. CAMERON WATT,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
May 24.

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This action well illustrates the mixture of moral cowardice and muddled thinking which has distinguished successive AUT councils these last two decades. I trust my colleagues will reject this trap which has been set for them.

Assembling for school worship

From the Headmaster of Friern Barnet Grammar School

Sir, On July 24, 1943, your leader writer, commenting on Mr Butler's and Mr Chuter Ede's White Paper, *Educational Reconstruction*, described it as a landmark in English education and said that it promised "the greatest and grandest educational advance since 1870".

Out of *Educational Reconstruction* grew the 1944 Education Act, an important part of which is now under fire. The threatened clause concerns compulsory school assemblies and is found in part II, section 25 of the Act.

It declares, in effect, that the school day in every county and voluntary school, so long as its premises are practical for the purpose, should start with collective worship on the part of all pupils.

It is being suggested that this clause should be excised or re-drafted so as to allow schools to have "greater flexibility in meeting the needs of a multi-cultural society". Such a change should be resisted by both the legislature and the churches. R. A. Butler built into the rubric of the Act more than enough flexibility to cope with modern circumstances.

For example, the term "collective worship" connotes a wide range of activities: listening quietly to a reading or a piece of music, saying "Amen" at the end of a prayer, applauding a school football result or simply being together in visible community. Even in 1944 the concept "worship" was pretty fluid.

Elsewhere in the Act secularism was explicitly proscribed by the words: "the collective act of worship should not be distinctive of any particular denomination". Parents who nevertheless sensed a religious structure operating in these arrangements were enabled by the Act to withdraw their children from assemblies on conscientious grounds.

Further allowances for administrative flexibility on the part of local education authorities, governors and, by implication, school architects were written in to the clause cited above.

Part of the genius of the Butler Act has been the serviceability of its rubric, through forty years of substantive educational change. Its longevity is not yet exhausted. I respectfully suggest that while ours remains a country where religion is "by law established" in the structures of the state, it is both unnecessary and imprudent to write out of law the encouragement of compulsory worship in our state schools.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PEARMAN,
Headmaster,
Friern Barnet Grammar School,
Friern Barnet Road, N11,
May 31.

Badly lent, badly spent

From Mr Paul Bareaud
Sir, Your leading article, "Badly lent, badly spent" (May 26), fails to mention what was by far the most important single factor responsible for the large increase in borrowing in the 1970s. It was the successive explosions in the price of oil.

This created chaos in international balances of payments: huge surpluses for OPEC countries, comparable deficits for oil importers. For the poorer, non-oil producing countries these deficits had to be financed by external borrowing or aid.

That assistance should, ideally, have been provided by the appropriate international institutions, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and its "soft loan" subsidiary. The task proved far too great for the resources at their disposal. The "recycling" of the surpluses of some into the deficits of others fell to the commercial banks.

Admittedly some lenders overstepped the bounds of orthodox banking discretion. But they prevented a sequence of "sovereign" defaults which could have resulted in a situation graver than that which exists today.

Unwittingly, perhaps, the commercial banks saved the day. They deserve better than the implied judgment of your leader writer: "let them stew in their own juice".

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BAREAU,
The Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
May 28.

Horror of Dresden

From Mr Arthur Farrand Radley
Sir, Mr D. R. Leighton (June 4) makes the excellent point that "civilization's wounds can be healed if they are allowed to".

Unfortunately the plaque I saw in 1976 on the entrance gate to the Zwinger is inscribed to the effect that it was destroyed by the Anglo-American bombers and restored by the incoming Red Army.

Villains and heroes - not a hint of joint responsibility by parties fighting the same enemy. Is twisted propaganda and bad history the right way to foster the healing process in the minds of Mr Leighton's "new generation of eager young people"?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR FARRAND RADLEY,
157 Holland Park Avenue, W11,
June 4.

Going it alone

From Mrs Dudley Massey
Sir, I was behind a car, on the day of which was written large: "Just married". The driver was alone. A sign of the times?

Yours etc.
MARIANNE MASSEY,
4 Old Palace Yard,
Richmond,
Surrey,
June 1.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Stock Exchange sees virtue in compromise

As the Stock Exchange Council wheeled out its chairman Sir Nicolas Goodison, last night, to meet the second of three alphabetically-split groups of brokers to discuss the future shape of trading its members can have had no lingering illusions that the independent businessmen who make up the Stock Exchange's membership might be prepared to leave it all to their representatives.

The council has had more than 300 replies to its Green Paper proposals. The rebel small stockbrokers seem finally to have mustered enough candidates to make a contest of the forthcoming council elections. And, most interesting of all, those who are unhappy about a simple abandonment of the split between brokers and jobbers now seem to have progressed beyond mere Luddite objection to change, to a genuinely positive response.

The pressure to make London dealing competitive with other centres was almost bound to make brokers deal on the same net basis as their large scale foreign market-making counterparts. The stockjobbers soon perceived that they could spread their dealing expertise and financing overheads by dealing direct with customers.

Instead of outright opposition to the inevitable, therefore, the doubters are instead moving to a compromise position beyond, but consistent with, the options laid out by the council. This is to divide the Exchange's equity dealing into two tiers (or three if you count the Unlisted Securities Market).

This two-tier option, hinted at in the Governor of the Bank of England's speech at Liverpool a fortnight ago and first fully explored in this column, would allow dual capacity for the top shares which are of main interest to international and institutional trading—at least the components of the FTSE 100 share index—while maintaining the present split between brokers and dealing for the bulk of second and third line stocks.

This is not, as might at first appear, just a second-rate British compromise that emulates the effects of change. Its virtue is that it applies the main advantage of single capacity trading, which is the protection of investors who want to buy or sell at the best price, to the sectors of the market where that protection is most needed.

It is clear that, with dual capacity, such protection can only be afforded by full information of the prices of deals through an American-style tickertape. Yet the leading firms seem reluctant to submit to the full rigours of instant information. In the big share markets, competition between market-makers itself provides some protection. In the smaller shares, it does not.

This virtue could be greater than the administrative perils of a two-tier market.

Guinness pays dearly for goodness

The new corporate team at Arthur Guinness & Son, the merchant/bank Morgan Grenfell and the stock broker Wood Mackenzie look as though they will fall foul of an unsettled stock market in their first big deal for the Irish Brewing group—underwriting the agreed £47m cash and shares bid for Martin the Newsgroup.

Guinness is offering four of its shares and 450p in cash for every three Martin shares. But the price of Guinness shares has dropped away so dramatically because of a combination of falling markets and some harsh criticism over the price of the deal since the bid was made two and a half

weeks ago, that the case for accepting Morgan Grenfell's cash alternative bid now looks overwhelming. Guinness shares stand at 145p in the market but need to be 150p before the share offer is worth considering. The first closing date is a week tomorrow.

Unless there is a sharp recovery in the price, Morgan will have to wield the underwriter's stick leaving 17.6 million unwanted Guinness shares floating around the market and depressing the price for months into the future.

This in turn could cause havoc, in the short term at least, with the plans of chief executive, Mr Ernest Saunders, to make important strategic acquisitions in the British and American drinks trade.

Guinness is without doubt paying a high price for Martin but it was the price needed to see off the main rival, W H Smith, and the many others like Imperial Group which were reported to be lurking in the wings. It has also been through the Martin figures time and time again with the help of a team of management consultants and believes it can achieve with the 490 outlet company what it did with its existing 130 strong Lavells chain of confectioners tobacconists and newsagents.

Lavells achieves a profit margin of about 6 per cent, while Martin's return on sales is still languishing at below 3 per cent. The potential for improvement by cutting administrative expenses alone is significant, while more adventurous merchandising and display could provide a big boost to sales per customer.

Mr Saunders has proved himself a ruthless surgeon during the retrenchment period at Guinness. It looks as if he may have to embark on his expansion phase with the burden of a cash penalty through the vagaries of the stock market.

Long holiday for a depleted Neddy

In the absence of the TUC, it is left to the Confederation of British Industry to play opposition to the Government at the regular meetings of the National Economic Development Council. But sometimes the roles are even more bizarrely reversed.

Yesterday, for example, Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment was at Neddy before going off to Brussels where EEC ministers will be discussing ways of discussing the working week. Mrs Thatcher has made plain her disapproval of the German trade unions' campaign for a 35-hour week. However, as good Europeans, government ministers are always prepared to discuss anything on the agenda, and Mr King was no exception.

The TUC would naturally have been in favour of a shorter week, which it sees as a way of creating more jobs. But the CBI has no illusions: we cannot sit representatives at Neddy argued forcefully, have Britain working part-time while Japan works full-time.

Neddy, meanwhile, has voted itself a long summer holiday, with no meetings in July or August. By September 26, the first date set for the autumn, and a meeting traditionally chaired by the Prime Minister, the TUC will have met and discussed the Neddy boycott. The TUC will also have elected a new general secretary, and Neddy is anxious to see him take his place. According to Mr John Cassels, Neddy's director-general, "The Council is a tripartite body and one of our parties is missing. The office is run for its three shareholders, and this does not mean the TUC are not shareholders."

Banks agree to ease loan terms for debtor nations

From Bailey Morris, Philadelphia

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board said yesterday that the international debt crisis has moved into an important new phase in which commercial banks will begin offering concessions and longer-term programmes to debtor nations to defuse growing political unrest in Latin America and elsewhere.

Speaking at the closing session of a high-level meeting of international bankers in Philadelphia, Mr Volcker said that the new Mexico plan unveiled during the conference set "a pattern for the future" on which longer-term solutions to the mounting repayment problems of Third World nations would be built.

He said the agreement on Mexico's debt problem, worked out late on Monday at a private session with the director of the International Monetary Fund, would probably be extended to Brazil in the autumn, and other nations on a case-by-case basis.

The new, longer term approach of substantial reductions in interest, and grace periods in which no payments on principal would be required, precluded the need for some proposed sweeping solutions requiring government intervention, Mr Volcker said.

His closing statement sent an important message to debtor nations that they would be rewarded with better commercial terms for staying with an economic programmes negotiated with the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, said in a later interview that he was also concerned about the impact of future rises in US rates, which had had the effect over the past month of

pushing low British rates higher. The Governor said that, although no one could foretell whether US rates would continue to rise, the impact of the rise was still difficult to assess in terms of whether or not the United Kingdom could continue its decoupling efforts.

Much, he said, depend on the assessment of markets as to whether growth in the United Kingdom could sustained independently despite slowing in the US, and a new round of increase in interest rates.

Guide to the summit, page 17

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Guide to the summit, page 17

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Guide to the summit, page 17

Dealership opens

The new international dealership born from General Mining Union Corporation (Gencor) and Greenwell & Co starts making markets in 19 South African gold mining shares on Monday.

Greenwell GIC Securities, in which Greenwell owns 51 per cent and Gencor, Gencor's investment arm, owns the rest, is among the first of the new dealerships which has announced its stock list and declared itself as a true market-maker. Other international dealerships have to date favoured a more sedate bargain-matching service in unspecified stocks.

Of the new stocks in which Greenwell GIC will be making markets, three—Buffelsfontein Gold, Impala Platinum and St Helena Gold—are companies in which Gencor itself has a shareholding.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1087.9 up 10.1 (high: 1088.2; low: 1080.0)
FT 100: 846.5 up 6.4
FT 100: 79.38 down 0.13
FT All Share: 505.70 up 4.29
Burgundy: 21.50
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 107.01 up 1.03
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1124.67 down 0.22
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,254.20 down 4.56
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 532.12 down 0.32
Amsterdam: 173.0 up 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 673.7 down 1.0
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 998.6 down 0.3
Brussels: General Index 148.30 down 0.08
Paris: CAC Index 172.2 down 0.9
Zurich: SBA General 301.90 up 1.20

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.4025 up 85pts
Index 79.7 up 0.4
DM 3.7550 up 0.0150
FF 11.55 up 0.03
Yen 323 up 2.0
Dollar Index 130.1 up 0.4
DM 2.6790 up 0.0010
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4020
Dollar DM 2.6775

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9.5%
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 1/4-11 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/2-5 1/4
3 month FRF 13 1/2-13%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 98 1/2-99 1/2
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$333.40 up \$20.15
close \$331.75-332.25 (\$279.50-280)
New York (latest): \$392.45
Kruggerand (per coin): \$405.50-408 (\$288-289)
Sovereigns (new): \$92-95 (\$55.50-56.25)
*Excludes VAT

No budget promises: Regan

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

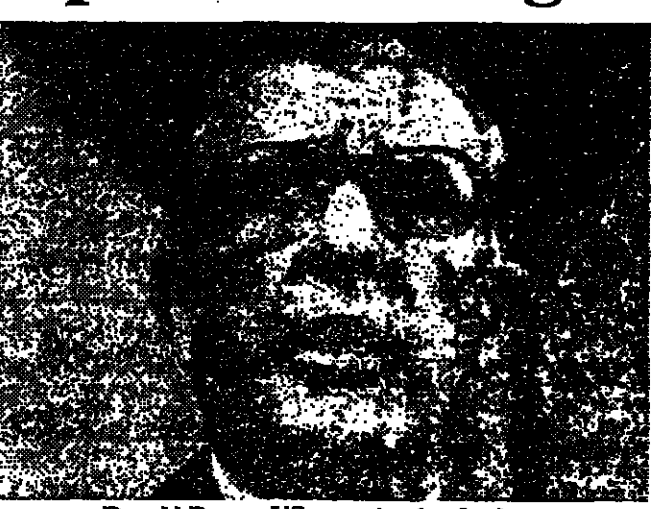
The United States will not be pushed into specific promises on its future budget-cutting strategy by other participants of the economic summit, which starts in London tomorrow, Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, made clear yesterday.

"No finance minister now can tell you what his budget is going to be in fiscal 1986 and neither can we until we put it all together", Mr Regan said in an interview with *The Times*. He insisted that the US had already clearly committed itself to further reductions over and above the \$150 billion "down payment" package now before Congress.

"You have the assurances of the President of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, the budget director, that this is a down payment", he said, adding that this usually meant 20 to 30 per cent of the total.

"And, by God, when you sign a contract and say you will pay the rest in the future? What do we have to do? Sign it in blood? How much more do we have to say?"

His remarks will disappoint British and other European officials who have been hoping to extract additional promises on cutting the budget, Mr Nigel



Donald Regan: US committed to further cuts.

Lawson, the Chancellor, said recently that Britain would press for a clear commitment on further cuts, which could help to calm financial markets.

Mr Regan said that new budget proposals would not emerge before January, 1985, for the 1986 fiscal year, beginning in October, 1985. However, the Reagan Administration still intended to achieve a balanced budget.

"If we had our way we'd like to see the balanced budget amendment to our constitution passed," he said. Given this, and the ability to veto particu-

lar items in budget legislation, a balanced budget could be achieved in four or five years.

The US Treasury Secretary thought it "conceivable" that US interest rates had peaked and could shade downwards. Asked if the US Treasury would extend next Friday's deadline for providing \$300m bridging finance to Argentina to repay the \$300m already advanced by four Latin American countries, Mr Regan said: "We have indicated to them (Argentina) that it's the last extension. We have to see what happens beyond that."

Dee in the market for Booker

By Philip Robinson

Dee Corporation launched a stock market buying spree last night for the shares of Booker McConnell for which it is bidding £230m.

But it is thought this added little to the million shares it already owns. Booker has already rejected the Dee bid and urged shareholders to sit tight. Dee, under takeover rules, can presently buy Booker at up to 185p without raising its general offer.

The price level at which it could buy Booker shares depends on the value of its own shares, which yesterday rose 7p to 493p. Booker's shares closed at 185p.

Dee, headed by Mr Alec Monk, launched its bid without contacting Booker a week ago and followed it with a formal offer document which contained a scathing attack on the Booker management. It said that over the three years to 1983 the performance of earning per share and dividend payments was way behind that of Dee.

Dee and Booker are involved in the same business in two main areas: food retailing and wholesaling. In particular, the businesses in the £3.6 billion cash and carry market overlap in 37 areas. A merger of the two companies would reduce competition in 19 of those areas.

Booker is preparing a case for the Office of Fair Trading in which it will argue for a Monopolies and Mergers Commission reference.

Booker's own management, led by Mr Michael Caine, is suggesting that Dee's management record in the food areas is too short to assess its long-term capabilities. Booker contends that Dee's directors have no experience handling what Booker believes are the two growing and profitable core businesses, agriculture and health-care products.

Dee is offering three of its shares plus 400p worth of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1999/2001 for every 10 Booker shares.

Crown Agents lose £16m

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The full cost of the financial crisis which threatened the survival of the Crown Agents last year was revealed yesterday when it reported a net loss of £15.9m for 1983.

The loss is entirely attributed to the series of crisis measures which the state agency has adopted to cope with the Sultan of Brunei's decision last July to drop it as managers of his £3,600m investment portfolio.

Despite the loss of the Brunei business, the agency had a small operating surplus of £263,000 last year, against £1,241,000 in 1982. But the cost of making a quarter of the 1,200 staff redundant and moving to cheaper premises outside London—two key features of the

Saphir 73 times oversubscribed

Investors have put up nearly £170m for more than £2m worth of shares in Hunter Saphir, which distributes fruit and vegetables to retailers like Marks and Spencer.

County Bank received 33,104 applications for a total of 130,755,300 shares in response to its offer for sale of just 1,782,048 shares in the company at 120p each, making the issue more than 73 times oversubscribed.

Applications for up to 9,000 shares will go to a weighed ballot for 200 shares, while applications for 10,000 shares or more will get about 1.25 per cent of the amount asked for.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Recovery in Germany falters

Doubts over the strength of the economic recovery in West Germany grew yesterday with figures showing the second successive monthly fall in the index of orders for manufacturing industry.

The index, based on 100 in 1980, fell to a provisional 101 in April from 102 in March and 104 in February. However, orders were still 8.6 per cent higher than a year before.

● SKETCHLEY, the dry cleaning and industrial workwear group, believes that British Electric Traction's £167.5m bid to buy the 60 per cent of initial it does not already own should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Sketchley announced pretax profits for the year to the end of March of £10.83m, against £9.33m the year before. The final dividend is 9.9p making 14p for the year.

● PRETAX PROFITS at Pegler-Hattersley, for the year to March 31, 1984, were £17m (£17.8m) on sales ahead at £153m (£149m). The proposed final dividend is 8.5p, making a full-year total of 13.5p (11.85p).

● JOHNSON and Firth Brown, the Sheffield engineering and steel group, has reduced losses for the half year to March 31, 1984 from £5.7m to £2.5m. 1984 from £5.7m to £2.5m. No interim dividend will be paid, the same as last year.

Speculation over Henlys

By Andrew Cornelius

Henlys, the car dealer, was again the subject of bid speculation yesterday, when Coleman Milne, the luxury car company, offered to sell its 28 per cent Henlys stake.

Coleman Milne, which is part of Mr Michael Ashcroft's business empire, said it is prepared to sell its holding in Henlys to a third party recommended by the Henlys board. The Coleman Milne board also said it will approach the Bank of Scotland, which holds 29 per cent of Henlys, to see if it is prepared to sell on the same terms as Coleman Milne. "The way would therefore appear open to any third party to secure control of Henlys", Coleman Milne said.

But the Henlys board said it was "mystified" by the Coleman Milne statement. Hill Samuel, merchant bank adviser to Henlys, said that although a 120p per share agreed bid by Coleman Milne has been rejected, the Henlys board was surprised to hear of the latest moves.

Henlys said it had received assurances from the Bank of Scotland that it had not agreed to sell its stake.

Coleman Milne said if no third party takes control of Henlys it would seek representation and management control of the Henlys group in order to speed up the recovery and protect its investment.

Hong Kong Land may sell off top hotel

Mandarin's fate 'in balance'

From Jonathan Clare, Hong Kong

Hong Kong's £100-a-night Mandarin hotel could be sold or floated by its owners, the Hong Kong Land Company, with the rest of its hotel interests. Reports of an impending floatation of both Mandarin International Hotels and Dairy Farm, the group's retailing interest, have become the subject of stockbrokers' research.

"In order, however, for Hong Kong Land to make any significant inroads into its burdensome borrowings continued attention will have to be given to identifying suitable opportunities for the divestment of further assets and

investments, it is conceivable that consideration will be given to floating Dairy Farm and Mandarin International Hotels", according to a recent circular from the Hong Kong office of Moore Govett, the brokers.

The company acknowledges the existence of the reports but points out that the two subsidiaries have always been the core sectors of the business. It also points to the exceptionally strong cash flow from the two subsidiaries.

Some analysts believe that the weak state of the local stock market may be holding back a

sale. The hotel market is expected to strengthen next year with an increase in tariffs of up to 30 per cent.

The Mandarin was voted the world's best hotel after coming second last year in a survey by the Executive Travel magazine. Its sister hotel, the Oriental in Bangkok, came second after taking the top spot in 1983.

● Associated Hotels of Hong Kong yesterday requested an extension of Tuesday's suspension of its shares after its controlling shareholder declined to support a HK \$110m (£16m) fund to restore its liquidity.

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John Laing Construction Ltd, Page Street, Mill Hill, London NW7 2JA Tel 0208 499 1000

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Derby leaves leaders at the post

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The stock market, once again, lost its yearly race with the Derby yesterday. Although the going was good in the morning with some steady buying lifting the FT 30 share index by 8.1 points to 848.2 points, trading in the leaders came to a virtual halt after lunch as the City directed its attention to Epsom.

But although turnover faded the going remained firm and the index closed 6.4 points higher at 846.5 points.

However, if the leaders dawdled there was plenty of hard running among the second liners with a greater than usual array of takeover bids, real and rumoured, to keep the action bubbling.

Government stocks fell by up to 1/2% but not before the Government broker sold some of the £600m "taplets" issued on Friday.

Among leading equities Plessey rose 6p to 220p on its new microchip plant and Metal Box and Beecham Group, both reporting next week, rose 10p and 8p respectively.

Hopes of a counter bid and buying by bidders Dee Corporation lifted Booker McConnell 7p to 180p.

One Derby Day celebration which went sour added 2p to the shares of Thomas Jourdan at 90p. The company had laid on a lavish champagne reception to announce an acquisition... but the vendor backed out.

Apparently at the last minute the 64-year-old seller could not bring himself to sign on the dotted line and a red faced Mr Archie McNair, Jourdan's chairman, was left with the task of explaining the deal which got away to his guests.

Jourdan, with interests ranging from Mary Quant fashions to fireplace surrounds, still believes the deal will go through, hopefully next week.

Marley, the building products group, is raising £25m by placing debenture stock to

reshape its borrowings. Its shares gained 2p to 80p.

Sears Holdings, the Selfridges stores group, is thought to have raised a £100m standby credit on the Eurodollar market. Its shares were unchanged at 84p.

Racal Electronics failed to respond to the long signalled Florida stockbroker talk-in. Mr David Elsbury, deputy chief executive, told analysts from London and Wall Street on Tuesday evening that the data communications side of the group would in six years' time be as big as the present Racal group.

Mr Elsbury took over the running of Racal's US date Shares of the little Belhaven Brewery edged ahead to 35p yesterday on its deal with the Imperial Group which has made it the effective Scottish sales arm of the Courage drinks business. The link-up, which could give Belhaven more than 2,000 extra trade customers, will greatly increase its market penetration and could have a considerable impact on profits.

group after the business had failed to live up to expectations.

Later this month Racal is due to announce its year's figures. Analysts, after the Florida meeting, are going for up to £125m, up from just over £114m. For the present year about £145m is the projection.

Oil shares continued to take advantage of the escalating fighting in the Gulf with prices sharply better in thin trade. BP advanced 7p to 528p ahead of first quarter figure later today. Analysts are looking for net income of between £300m and £380m. Other leaders included Shell 13p to 691p, Lease 5p to 308p, British 3p to 258p, Barmah 1p to 173p and Premier Consolidated 4p to 54p. Among second liners, Imperial Conti-

renewable Gas slipped 3p to 305p, Tricentral 2p to 211, but Anvil Petroleum added 10p to 78p.

The growing concern of international debt appears to have subsided for the time being - at least long enough to allow a few cheap buyers to yesterday. Backlogs responded with an 8p rise to 472p, Lloyds 5p to 532p, Midlands 5p to 332p and National Westminster 3p to 567p. Bank of Scotland held steady at 317p, although Royal Bank of Scotland improved 2p to 204p.

The discount houses also enjoyed support still benefiting from the renewed interest in the gilt market. Gurnard & National rose 3p to 292p, as Smith St Aubyn hardened 1p to 60p. Jessel Toyne, which received a bid from Mercantile house when the shares stood at 105p, was little altered at 90p.

Commercial Union responded 7p to 221p - just 10p short of the high - on yesterday's article in *The Times*. This was in spite of denials from Allianz, the German insurance group, at its annual meeting, that it was contemplating a bid for Britain's largest insurance group, Allianz maintains it is still interested in taking a stake in overseas company, but refuses to name names.

The rest of the composites enjoyed another active day with General Accident up 9p to 465p, Guardian Royal 10p to 575p, Mister Assets 1p to 144p, Phoenix 15p to 450p, Sun Alliance 9p to 375p, while London United was unchanged at 216p.

Newbold and Burton, makers of women's shoes, fell 2p to 103p on the possible breakdown of takeover talks. The company said last night that the would-be bidder had declined to say whether or not an offer would now be made.

It seems the bidder wanted the Newbold board to give irrevocable undertakings to

accept the offer but the directors were not prepared to do so.

Beers were in fine form as more and more market men moved to the view that the sector, which has performed well so far this year after an exceedingly weak performance last year, is still undervalued following the run of heavy brewery profits.

Bass, our biggest brewing group which led the pack with a 35 per cent half time profits increase, gained 3p to a 391p peak. Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, following the failure of its bid for J. W. Cameron, gained 2p to 121p as a large buyer was reported in the market. Whitbread was up 3p to 165p.

The insurance broker Sedgwick Group hardened 1p to 243p after news of the £6.3m acquisition of Maychance Holdings yesterday. The acquisition will be met with the placing of 2.68 million shares. The company's broker, Hoare Govett, set the ball rolling by placing 1.4 million shares at 23p - a discount on the current market price. The acquisition means the company now owns the freehold of the Gardiner's Corner development on which the Sedgwick Centre is being built.

Takeover hopes also boosted Fleet Holdings, owner of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, 6p to 169p. Fleet's attraction is the sizable stake it owns in Reuters, the international news agency, floated in London and New York earlier this week. Favourable to make a bid for Fleet is the Australian businessman Mr Robert Holmes A'Court with around 10 per cent of the shares. Shares of Reuters continued their advance after renewed support for the shares on Wall Street closing 9p dearer at 217p. This compared with the striking price of 196p on Monday.

Midsummer Inns held steady at around 220p - just 5p above the bid price - as the board issued a holding statement, advising shareholders to sit tight for the time being.

The Cadbury Schweppes soft drinks to sweets group was unchanged at 126p. The company has abandoned for the time being its plans for a US share presence.

Engineers Powell Duffryn continued to attract takeover attention with interest hardened by figures due later this month.

First National Finance Corporation was another in the bid spotlight with the gossip

driving the price 4p higher to 76p.

Insurance brokers also attracted renewed support with speculative buying responsible for a 13p rise to 183p in Hogg Robinson. C. E. Heath was another firm market 3p higher at 436p.

Jobbers Akroyd & Smithers enjoyed a 10p rise to 475p on the back of the firmer gilt market. Elsewhere, Britannia Arrow was also wanted 1p up at 69p, while M & G Group climbed 5p to 640p and Smith Bros 3p to 99p. The only loser was Mercantile House which slipped 3p to 298p.

With the prospect of higher interest rates taking a back seat for the time being, the retail sector was beginning to look a little more relaxed. Debenhams rose 3p to 167p, Owen Owen 2p to 133p, Harris Queensway 2p to 178p, Empire Stores 2p to 80p, Fine Art Developments 1p to 63p, Freemans 2p to 108p, Grattan 2p to 96p.

Paints group Donald Macpherson greeted the higher offer from Yule Catto with a 10p rise to 135p. Yule Catto's offer exceeds the previous offer of 125p made by the Finnish chemical group Tikkurila. But Yule Catto lost 8p to 203p on the news.

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TEMPUS

Sketchley edges ahead but fails to cause a stir

Shares in Sketchley, the dry cleaning and industrial workwear group, have been a weak market since the company disappointed analysts by forecasting profits of £10.6m when it announced a £14.1m rights issue in February.

In the event, the 52 weeks to the end of March was slightly better at £10.83m pretax against £9.3m the previous year. But it was still not good enough to stir the shares out of their lethargy and they closed unchanged at 370p.

If there had not been a full 12-month contribution of £3.2m at the operating level from the various businesses the group has acquired in the United States, the profits would have been quite lower.

Industrial workwear profits in Britain were hit by the lower pricing structure imposed by the National Coal Board and Ford, the group's two biggest customers.

This year, Canada should make a quite significant contribution to profits, although the West German operation will take longer to build into something worthwhile.

The miner's strike is undoubtedly having an impact on the industrial workwear business, but, with most of its business in Nottinghamshire and East Midlands, Sketchley is still delivering to more than 60 per cent of the pits it services.

Meanwhile, in dry cleaning, Sketchley's 480 retail outlets will all be offering shoe repair services by the end of last month, up from only 80 last year.

This should provide a further boost to profits and make £13m look a realistic possibility for the group as a whole this year.

The shares look good value at 370p, where the yield is 5.4 per cent and the p/e 11.4. The constant bouts of bid speculation are an added attraction.

Gilts

The Government Broker produced the most nonchalant performance of all time yesterday, in keeping with Tuesday's Good News money data. But the gilt market, gorged on scepticism, responded by falling out of bed. Long-dated stocks shed nearly a point.

The story behind the funding

Gold Peak shows faith in colony

From Jonathan Clare Hongkong

The first public quotation of a Hongkong company since the April speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, shook the colony's confidence is expected next week.

Gold Peak Industries (Holdings) one of the world's largest makers of batteries and radios, is expected to offer about HK\$100m (£9m) of shares to the public.

Until the slump after the April speech, this summer had been expected to produce a record number of new issues. Gold Peak has also been delayed and some analysts believe that its decision to go ahead is a significant mark of confidence in the colony's future after 1997.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling staged a good recovery from the previous day's downturn, showing an advance against all leading currencies. The escalation in the Gulf war directed support into sterling as overseas operators took account of its petrol currency status.

Against the dollar, the pound ended 85 points higher at 1.4025, while in Deutschmark terms it moved up to 3.7570, 2 pence above the previous night's close. The Swiss franc dropped sharply after a customer and with a lot of spare capacity around, competition

Credit conditions were tight although, at £150m the shortage was modest yesterday.

Most discount houses seemed fairly well placed. After the better-than-expected money supply figures they were not so willing to sell their longer-dated paper.

In the event, the Bank of England provided only £104m of assistance, £59m through

Sterling's effective exchange index moved up to 79.7 from 79.3 on Tuesday.

The dollar, too, progressed on the Gulf war news, but finished below best levels after comment from Dr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the US Council of Economic Advisers, on US interest rates and the US trade deficit prospect.

The Deutschmark stayed weighed down by West German industrial troubles but closed well off the bottom at 2.6790 (2.6780).

Sensibly, P-H is still pruning the business, witness last year's £1m redundancy charges. Group emphasis still concentrates on building up the cash mountain, worth £18m or 60p a share. Current year demand still looks patchy and flat, but P-H hopes to squeeze a 10 per cent pretax profits growth out of trading. At 242p, on a yield and p/e around 7, the shares are good value.

MONEY MARKETS

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In the event, the Bank of England provided only £104m of assistance, £59m through



Sales: £2,800 million.

- Expansion continues at home and abroad. We opened 150,000 sq. ft. of new selling space in the U.K. where we invested £130 million in building and refurbishment.
- We are developing new product areas and experimenting with Chargecard facilities.
- It is our policy to buy British goods wherever possible. Some 90% of our textiles, and foods that can be grown in temperate climates, is produced at home. Increased demand for British goods means more British jobs. We have recruited an additional 2,500 Marks and Spencer staff during the year.
- We have been honoured with the Queen's Award for Export Achievement and (jointly

- with I.C.S. Limited) the Queens Award for Technological Achievement.
- Marks and Spencer is celebrating its Centenary Year by allocating £3.4 million to local community projects. The projects have been selected by our staff who have themselves raised more than £350,000.
- In July Lord Sieff will relinquish the position of Chairman which he has held since 1972. He will then become President and remain a Director of the Company. His successor, Lord Rayner, assumes the Chairmanship in addition to his present responsibilities as Chief Executive.

GROUP RESULTS 1983/84	
	£m
Group Total (excluding sales tax) up 13.9%	2,854.5
Sales by U.K. Stores	2,596.7
Direct Export Sales	33.2
Sales by European Stores	74.4
Sales by Canadian Stores	150.2
Group Profit before Tax up 16.7%	279.3
Group Profit after Tax up 23.1%	166.4

The total dividend for the year has been increased to 6.25p per share (last year 5.1p).

A copy of the full Annual Report can be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, Room C153, Michael House, Baker Street, London W1A 1JN.

Marks & Spencer

Group results in brief

Year ended 31st March	1984	1983
	£000	£000
Turnover	152,627	149,155
Profit before tax	17,021	17,762
Profit after tax	9,342	10,248
Earnings per share	30.59p	33.56p
Ordinary dividends per share	13.50p	11.85p

- * In the year to 31st March, the level of demand from our principal markets showed very little change and group sales were similar to the previous year. Trading profits were marginally lower as a result of highly competitive conditions in building product markets and restricted activity in the petro-chemical industries. Redundancy costs were materially higher than last year. Earnings from related companies on the other hand increased, resulting in a group profit of £17.02m against £17.76m in 1982/83.

- * Group cash flow in the year has again been good and our financial position further strengthened. The pattern of recovery in the UK is still uneven, particularly in industrial sectors. Nevertheless in the current year we expect to see benefits from the rationalisation which has already taken place and an improvement in our overseas activities.

- * Subject to approval at the annual general meeting the rate of ordinary dividend for the year is to be increased to 13.50p per share from 11.85p in 1982/83.

Peter Matthews, Chairman

Copies of the full report and accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Pegler-Hattersley plc, St. Catherine's Avenue, Doncaster DN4 8DF

BUILDING PRODUCTS VALVES INDUSTRIAL COMPONENTS

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

EMPIRE STORES (BRAD-FORD): At the annual meeting of this mail order group, Mr J. Gravick, the chairman, told shareholders that the company was experiencing a constant improvement in sales and agency strength. This increase is continuing and after four months' trading sales show a 9 per cent rise on last year and Empire's agency strength has expanded by 5 per cent. Bad debt continues its slow but steady decline and the board still expects a significant profit improvement at the end of the current year.

BROWNLEE: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £34.09m (£28.58m). Pretax profit £2.69m (£1.32m). Total dividend 3.5p (2.87p adjusted).

DAVENPORT KNITWEAR: Results for 1983. Pretax profit £759,000 (£861,000). Dividend for 1983, 1.8p a share, compared with 3p for 1982. Company is also paying a dividend of 4.31p for 1979.

DAVENPORT MILLING INDUSTRIES: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Sales £29.25m (£25.49m). Pretax profit £443,000 (£670,000). Interim dividend 1.75p (same). Prospects for the second half-year are encouraging and the results should comfortably exceed the comparable period of last year.

T & NORTH AMERICA INVESTMENT TRUST: Year to March 31, 1984. Total dividend raised from an adjusted 3.25p to 3.4p. Pretax profit £2.08m (£2.1m). Board is confident of the long-term outlook in North America and expects at least to maintain a total dividend of 3.4p for the current year.

CANVERMOOR (USM quotation): Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £16.6m (£11.8m). Pretax profit £108,000 (£112,000). Interim payment 1.2p (same).

CLINTON INTER-NATIONAL: Sir Leslie Fletcher, chairman, told the annual meeting that the US operations are improving more quickly than expected and that group pretax profits for the first four months of 1984 have already exceeded the first half of 1983. Indebtedness has continued to fall.

STAINLESS METALCRAFT (USM quotation): Half-year to Feb 29, 1984. Turnover £22.5m (£19.6m). Pretax profit £222,000 (£209,000). Currency exchange gain nil this time (£185,000 last time). Interim dividend of 2p declared by board as a mark of confidence in company's immediate prospects. Single payment of 2.2p for last year. Although second half is expected to show an improved performance, the year's profit will not reach last year's.

BOWTHORPE HOLDINGS: Mr R A Parsons, chairman, told the annual meeting that pretax profits for the first five months of 1984 are well ahead of the similar period of 1983, especially those of the overseas companies, while the group's order intake is 40 per cent higher.

HUNTER SAPHIR: Application list for offer for sale of 1.78 million ordinary shares at 120p each closed oversubscribed.

ALLIANZ VERSICHERUNG: Domestic group 1983 net profit Dm 330.4m (about £86m), against Dm 254.8m. Domestic group gross premium income Dm 8.45bn (about £2.3bn), against Dm 7.92bn. Dividend unchanged at Dm 10 a share.

Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith act as guides to the tenth annual economic summit

Issues that matter to the people at the top



Round the economic table: World leaders (from left) Thorn, Trudeau, Craxi, Reagan, Thatcher, Mitterrand, Nakasone, and Kohl.

This evening the full cast of statesmen and bag-carriers assemble at London for the annual economic summit. The following brief guide is intended to help you through the pomp and persiflage:

1. How we got there

This is the tenth in a series of summits that began in 1975, the depth of the post-oil-shock recession. Since then the seven members of the summit club — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — have taken turns to play host. There has been an increasing tendency to choose picturesque locations outside the capital cities — eg Venice (1980) or Versailles (1982) — as the summit has become more and more of a media event. President Reagan held last year's summit in the reconstructed colonial glories of Williamsburg. Mrs Thatcher, in sublime disregard of the traffic problems, is exploiting unconquered London, as Mr James Callaghan did in 1977.

2. Who's who

The heads of government of the seven summit countries are attending, flanked by foreign and finance ministers. Italy and Canada, the two smallest economies represented, set the limits of experience. It is Signor Bettino Craxi's first summit, and M Pierre Trudeau's seventh and last. It may, of course, be the last call for President Reagan or Prime Minister Nakasone: both the American president and the Japanese prime minister face re-election or re-selection before the end of the year.

There is an eighth, slightly shadowy member of the summit club: the President of the European Commission, M Gaston Thorn. All four leading EEC governments are members in their own right, so M Thorn has a half-role representing the rest.

The least visible but most vital guests are the summit "sherpas" — officials responsible for the pre-summit negotiations, including the drafting of the communique. Britain's chief sherpa is Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Cabinet Office and the Civil Service.

3. The extras

About 1,000 officials will be attending, and about 3,000 journalists. Providing for this cast-list helps bring the bill for the summit, met by the British Government, to about £2.5m. This covers the elaborate security for heads of state, providing and equipping the Connaught Rooms with closed-circuit TV, 24-hour refreshments, a bureau de change and even theatre booking facilities for the media. But "Food from Britain", a company set up last year to promote native delicacies, is helping feed journalists, the Royal Mint is stamping a special summit medal and, to help keep costs down, a number of British companies (eg British Telecom, BIL) are providing free or cut-price services. Burton is even providing a special summit tie.

4. Scene changes

The main summit talks tomorrow and Saturday take place in Lancaster House. Foreign ministers have been allotted the state drawing room, finance ministers the Long Gallery (for target practice?), the heads of government will meet in the Music Room (which Mrs Thatcher hopes will induce harmony).

The summit communique is supposed to be ready for reading out in Guildhall by 4pm on Saturday, in time for a wash and brush up before dinner at Buckingham Palace. In between, the summiters will be doing a good deal more dashing round town, adding to the security headache and the traffic. Between them, the prime and other ministers will be received or dined at a formidable array of British institutions, including the Kensington Palace Gardens Orangery,

St James's Palace, No 10 Downing Street, the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Society of Arts and the Bank of England.

5. Security headaches

The Americans have not thought much of British security ever since the little episode of the Queen's bedroom visitor. So there has been particular difficulty about the arrangements for protection of President Reagan. For the first time it is being publicly admitted that some of his bodyguards will be carrying arms.

6. The topics

In between, or through the junketing, the heads of government have an "informal" agenda to get through. Economics is strictly the business of the summit, with political issues reserved for meal-times. Before, after or during the summit, Mrs Thatcher will be having "bilateral" meetings with all the visiting leaders. President Reagan has already been here most of the week, and Prime Minister Nakasone is staying on when the others go home. And the visitors will all be playing partners with each other.

In theory the political agenda for this summit is short and uncontroversial. The heads of government will give themselves mild indigestion discussing:

● Relations with the Soviet Union. President Reagan has already made his plea to the Soviet Union to return to the arms negotiation table. Prime Minister Nakasone has echoed it. The Japanese are likely to be pressed on their contribution to the defence burden borne by other summit countries. But the long-running dispute between the United States and other governments on trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites seems to have simmered down a little.

● The Gulf War. No very profound conclusions are expected on how to end it, contain it or simply minimize the damage to summit countries. The Japanese have been pressing for new oil-sharing arrangements, but these have largely been put in place under the aegis of the International Energy Agency.

● International terrorism. Mrs Thatcher is particularly keen to have this discussed, after international negotiations at ministerial level.

● Central America. Again, Mrs Thatcher was keen to stress British interests at her pre-summit briefing. But the topic is of rather less interest to the other summiters than to the

British. Americans — and Canadians.

7. The economic agenda

Broadly, six issues have been on the sherpas' memo pads:

● The recovery. This summit was originally planned as a confidence-booster, a re-affirmation of existing policies and the need to keep a downward pressure on inflation. Economic growth, at about 4 per cent for the world economy as a whole, has been accelerating for the past two years and this summit was intended to celebrate its improvement. Since this original game-plan, however, other issues have rather forced their way in.

● Interest rates. European governments have become increasingly sharp-tongued about the level of American interest rates. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said this week that "we will emphatically point out to American friends their responsibility for the level of world interest rates. The British Government has made it clear it will be asking President Reagan for a 'statement of intent' on further reduction in the American federal budget deficit."

● International debt. This, obviously, is linked with the problem of interest rates. The American Government had

hoped to keep debt off the agenda, but without success. President Mitterrand sees it as his particular role to speak out for the developing countries, though he has a challenger, from a rather more conservative perspective, in Prime Minister Nakasone. President Mitterrand says he will be pressing for a "new global dialogue". Prime Minister Nakasone echoes his British and German colleagues in complaining about American interest rates.

● Structural change. This is partly the result of an initiative taken at the Versailles summit, which set up a working group on technology and employment, whose report will formally be presented to this summit. But the issue also reflects American criticism of European economies, which are seen as suffering from "Euroclerosis" — a kind of hardening of the arteries of industrial development.

● Exchange rates. This, again, is a follow-up to a summit initiative. President Mitterrand has been particularly critical of the way the system of floating exchange rates is working; the rest, excluding the Americans, are less worried about the general issue, but do not like the behaviour of the dollar. After Williamsburg, a working party

was set up to study "multilateral surveillance" by the International Monetary Fund of exchange rate policies. It has already reported to the May meeting of the Group of 10 industrial nations and a similar report will be presented to the summit. The work goes on, but so far has reached no very dramatic conclusions for or against floating rates.

● Trade. One of the strongest continuing features of summit discussions has been the annual commitment to resist — this year's buzz-word — "roll-back" protectionism. The Americans, backed by the Japanese, are calling for a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The British do not mind, but have been stressing the need to accelerate existing Gatt work programmes and bring forward tariff reductions agreed under the previous Tokyo round. The French are opposed to a new Gatt round, from which they do not expect to gain much.

8. The results

The draft communique is said to be short and "workmanlike". Essential preplanned ingredients include a passage on the pursuit of non-inflationary growth and another on structural adjustment. On more contentious issues:

● No formal "statement of intention" on deficit reduction by the Americans, but some impersonal phraseology on the need for budgetary control and the necessity for reducing interest rates.

● With suitable caveats about timing and content (will services be included, for example?), a pledge to prepare plans for a new Gatt round will be agreed.

● Reconfirmation of the "case by case" approach to international debt negotiations: there is no general support for new institutional solutions such as interest-rate "capping".

● At the political end of the list, international terrorism will feature (though not, probably, in a separate declaration of counter-measures).

9. The wild card

But the Iran-Iraq war could still overturn the Sherpas' best-laid plans. The smooth patina of platitudes on the Gulf war is most vulnerable to abrasive demarcation of issues for discussion is not proof against sudden change in the summiters' real concerns. The essence of "informal conversation" after all, is that not even the sherpas can tell their leaders exactly what to say.

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	Gross	Div	Yld
1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000

British Investment Trust

Cycling: The Irishman awaiting the challenge of the Tour

Kelly intending to defy tradition by climbing the highest peak in sport

At a tidy, unpretentious house in a small town in the Brussels suburbs, steady summer rain patters on the flat transparent ceiling of the games-room extension where Herman Nys keeps his parrot and an old billiard table for an occasional game with his brother. The anniversary of D-Day brings recollections of his boyhood in the Belgian underground resistance.

Leaning up against the billiard table is a partly dismantled bicycle frame. Indeed, much of the room is taken up with the tools, trophies, knickknacks, the long row of old leader's vests on hangers like a tailor's window, of the young man busy with a spanner adjusting the pedals. A gentleman on the other side of town cannot tell you the name of the road, but instinctively knows of the house where "Mister Paris-Nice" is garishly painted by well-wishers on the driveway of the family with whom he has lodged for six years.

Ferocious

You can lift that bicycle with a little finger. It is Sean Kelly's new carbon-fibre frame, and he is adjusting measurement of handlebars, brakes and gears in preparation for the start of today's Tour of Luxembourg. That is followed by the Tour of Switzerland, and he will not return to his domestic oasis where Herman's grandchildren joke with him in Flemish and French, and Grandma Elise devotedly grills his steaks, until after the most physically ferocious individual annual sporting event on earth, the 21-day Tour de France.

"I was stunned. I couldn't believe it - the 15-mile climb, the heat, the crowds," Kelly recalls of his first experience of the Tour in 1978, two years after missing the Montreal Olympics because of a suspension for racing in South Africa and subsequently being offered a contract in Belgium. On a mountain climb such as Alpe d'Huez, where some 300,000 spectators will line the banks and rocks around the 100 hairpins, the riders are close to mental oblivion as they crest the summit amidst the clouds.

"John," which is what the Flemish call him rather than grapple with "Shawn", has a realistic chance of becoming the first rider from outside the traditional cycling nations ever to win this legendary event. Belgian critics were comparing him at the beginning of the season with Eddy Merckx, that



One bouquet for Kelly but he is hoping for a bigger one soon

multiple winner of the French and Italian tours and world championships, but with his quiet, farmer-boy like, Kelly says "I have a long way to go before that".

For the past two years, Kelly has worn the coveted green jersey of the points leader in the Tour de France in 1982 for the entire race and last year from half-way, having earlier missed seven weeks' competition with a broken thumb and collarbone from a fall in the Pyrenees. This year, he has won the tough Paris-Nice (nine days) and two other shorter though significant races before riding his best a month ago walking down stairs.

He has been recovering ever since, but thinks the rest may prove to have been beneficial. Fitness has been maintained by training two to three hours a day, building up latterly to six or seven hours. Marriage 18 months ago has matured him.

"Mentally and physically the past months may have done me good," he reflects, "though in

that time you lose the rhythm of the course. Everything will depend on how much I recapture in Luxembourg and Switzerland. The Swiss tour is the one which will tell. It's shorter than the French one, but there are several climbs up to 7,500ft which are as tough as the French Alps."

Mme Nys, as attentive and caring as Fatima Whitbread's adoptive mother, says that Sean is more communicative nowadays. When he first arrived "he was saying nothing, he lived the life of a monk", though the neighbours pay tribute to his informal friendliness. The Belgian newspapers say he lives like a wild man, totally without need of other people. Certainly, he is wholly self-contained but that is part of his strength: professional success has not turned his head.

He is first rider for the 19-strong team sponsored by Skill power tools, with lesser co-sponsors including Virus bicycles. At 28, he should be

nearing his peak. They say a pro has about 12 years hard competition in him. Kelly has perhaps four or five left. France's hero, Bernard Hinault, four times winner of the Tour, was absent with a knee operation last year, and now is back in contention.

Sean knows that ultimately everything comes down to the mental factor, the imponderable which separates all great athletes at the top of every sport. It is odd to hear Herman Nys talking in an English colloquialism, saying that "John now believes in himself". He is convinced Sean has been capable of overall victory in the Tour for two or three years - he was seventh last year - but that when the mountain stages arrived the Irishman, with his unrivalled sprinting qualities, would fade from the leading names because he became preoccupied with finishing the course instead of fighting to stay with the front riders. Now he is not overawed by the mountains, where on the downhill stretches they reach 60mph or more.

Reliable

"He has grown from boy to man," says M Nys, whose affinity with cycling in the British Isles came when he was stationed at Larne late in the war. "What Elsie and I are proud of is that Sean's word is known to be reliable, that he recognizes there's another life after cycling." Sean says he will definitely retire at home in Larne when his racing is finished, his introspective image may seem to limit his scope for valuable advertising endorsements.

With M Nys's guidance, he has resolutely stayed off drugs, though rigorous testing on the Tour de France, with seven riders called in each day, has virtually eliminated abuse and even jeopardized normal medical back-up by banning many proprietary cough mixtures and other chemicals not prescribed supplies. You've fewer rights than the man in the street," Sean laughs.

His hair is greying already, the sharply boned nose looks as weathered as a farmer's: he is the only one of three brothers who can proficiently milk his father's cows. Yes, he admits, he is riding even better this year, but everything depends on who comes to a peak in three weeks' time.

David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent

Elliott's great escape from under noses of Russian guard

By John Wilkinson

Oleg Czougeva and his Russian guard matched every aggressive move by their rivals on yesterday's ninth stage of the Milk Race, but they could not prevent Malcolm Elliott, the Sheffield professional, from snatching victory from under their noses in Darlington's Tubwell Row.

This brought Elliott's tally of stage successes to eight, the highest number for a single rider in the 27-year history of the Milk Race. At the end of a day among the sheep moors and swirling mist in the Cleveland Hills, it was remarkable that 37 men were together to contest an exciting sprint finish. Elliott, riding as confidently as on the opening days of the race, kept close to the inside of the final, left-hand corner, where Czougeva's speed took him wide. The British professional then stamped on his pedals to take him well clear up the short finishing straight.

It was well merited success for the home rider, who was prominent throughout the 84-mile stage from York. In the first hour, the Great

British amateur team prevented any surprise attacks by maintaining a steady 30 mph pace, and their Jeff Williams was at the head of the string as the one-in-five gradients of Farncliffe Moor were tackled.

The best-placed British overall, Neil Martin, hoped that an attack here could beat the Russians, but he explained: "Every time I moved, Sasha Brykt came with me, and then he would jump away on his own." These disruptive tactics by Brykt, the young Swede who is in second place, played into the hands of Czougeva, who was content to follow his rival at a respectful distance.

Martin made another acceleration on Danby High Moor, shortly after Steve Jones of the British professional team had raced clear with two West Germans on a long descent in heavy rain. Again, Brykt countered, passing the two Germans, and catching Jones.

Jones continued his break and although he was caught seven miles from the finish, his escape greatly assisted the eventual surge by his grateful team colleague, Elliott.

NINTH STAGE (York to Darlington, 84 miles): 1. M Elliott (GB Professional) 2hrs 20min; 2. O Czougeva (USSR) 2hrs 21min; 3. E Hinault (France) 2hrs 22min; 4. J Van Vliet (Netherlands) 2hrs 23min; 5. H Lammertink (Netherlands) 2hrs 24min; 6. J Van Vliet (Netherlands) 2hrs 25min; 7. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 26min; 8. P Longbottom (GB Professional) 2hrs 27min; 9. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 28min; 10. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 29min; 11. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 30min; 12. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 31min; 13. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 32min; 14. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 33min; 15. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 34min; 16. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 35min; 17. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 36min; 18. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 37min; 19. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 38min; 20. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 39min; 21. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 40min; 22. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 41min; 23. S Jones (GB Professional) 2hrs 42min; 24. 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General Appointments

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International trading company requires President/Managing Director to reorganise and integrate recently acquired London International based trading company. Applicant must have a minimum of 3 years solid International Trade Experience in executive capacity, must have experience as Managing Director of U.S. based company. Must be fully versed in the activities of a trading company. Have success record in the trading market; must be able to handle complex economic relationships and other factors that influence investment marketing and international trade. Salary and compensation negotiable. Send resume to:

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DISTRICT MANAGERS REQUIRED FOR SOUTH HUMBERSIDE REGION AND SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Peterborough Building Society is a successful regional Building Society operating in Humberside, Lincolnshire and East Anglia. The Society's assets exceed £160 million and business growth during recent years has been well in excess of national averages.

The Society now has vacancies for two District Managers, one for the South Humberside region and the other for the attractive market town of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The position in South Humberside will involve responsibility for three branches of the Society situated at Ashby (Scunthorpe), Barton-upon-Humber and Brigg.

The branch office at Spalding is well established and one of the busiest of the Society's thirty-three branches.

Both areas are attractive rural locations where house prices are amongst the lowest in the country. The vacancies demand high energy and enthusiasm together with experience of Building Societies or financial services at senior or managerial level. Successful applicants will be rewarded with an impressive package of salary and benefits (including car, company mortgage scheme, non-contributory pension and BUPA) plus assistance with relocation. Applications indicating the preferred location, and enclosing a recent photograph, should be sent to:

A.M. Phillips, Branches & Agencies Controller,
Peterborough Building Society,
Manor House, 57 Lincoln Road,
Peterborough PE1 2SB Telephone No. (0733)51491

SALES ENGINEER - Lubricant Additives

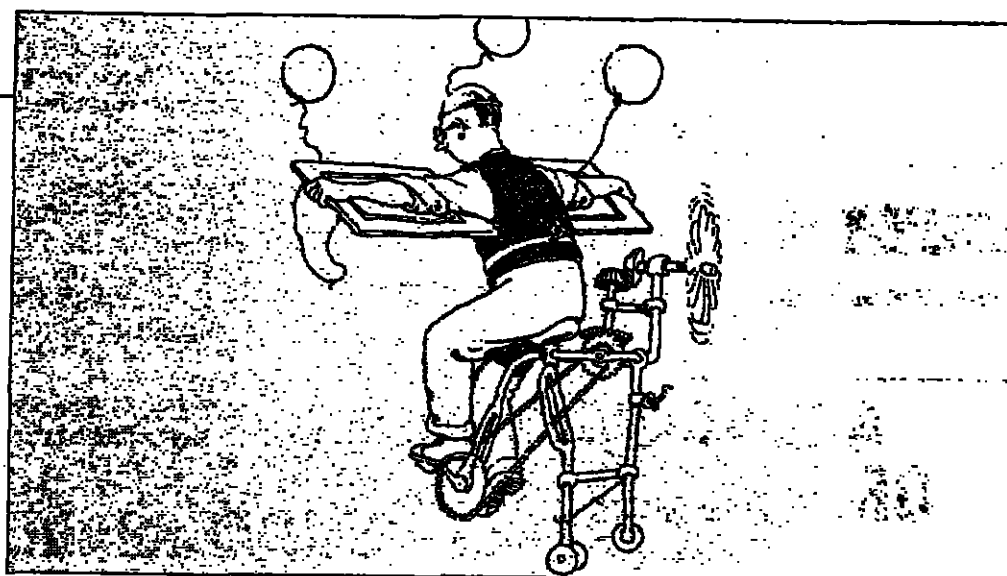
Amoco Chemicals is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Products include Petrochemicals, Polymers, Fabricated Plastics, Petroleum Additives for Fuels and Lubricants, and Chemicals to aid Production and Refining of Crude Oil.

Petroleum Additives Division now has a vacancy for a Sales Engineer to join their team based in London.

The appointee should be a University Graduate having experience in the field of Automotive Lubricants. The position entails working with Multi-National Oil Companies both on a Technical and Commercial basis. The successful candidate should possess Technical/Scientific skills for the Definition of Product Profile Discussions with Customer Research and Development and Business skills which will allow contact across a wide spectrum of management, resulting in sales of Lubricant Additives on a National and Worldwide basis. A certain amount of travelling abroad is envisaged as well as in the U.K.

The salary and benefits package reflect the importance of this position. Generous relocation terms will be offered where appropriate.

Please send completed C.V.'s to:
Mr. E. Slater, Sales Manager - Additives, Amoco Chemicals U.K. Limited, 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, Middlesex.



WE'RE LOOKING FOR ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A CHALLENGE.

Although Heath Robinson may have been a little unorthodox in his approach to design problems, he undoubtedly demonstrated the enterprise and ingenuity so essential to our business.

The aerospace industry presents engineers with challenges unlikely to be found anywhere else. That's why these vacancies are for people who relish involvement in projects which will stretch their abilities to the limit.

We're extending the Design and Engineering facilities at our Bolton site, strengthening the links between product development and production, and opportunities for Electronic Engineers are now available in the following areas:-

NEW EQUIPMENT DESIGN

The need for practical solutions to an ever-increasing range of operational demands means that engineers are constantly involved in new and stimulating design projects. A typical current task is the development of interface systems to link aircraft and missile computer systems in flight.

MISSILE TEST EQUIPMENT

The development of advanced Automatic Test Equipment, which will subject today's highly intelligent missile systems to conditions which simulate the strict environmental problems they will face in use. These posts offer plenty of scope for software development.

POST-DESIGN SUPPORT

With operational requirements constantly changing, and technological advances always occurring, our post-design support team ensure that products are updated and modified throughout their life span.

BRITISH AEROSPACE DYNAMICS GROUP

Unequalled in its range of job opportunities

TODAY'S JOB OPPORTUNITY. TOMORROW'S CAREER.

This expansion of our design engineering facility is a reflection of the growth we are currently experiencing. Existing projects alone will keep us occupied over the next decade, and there are more new developments in the pipeline. For engineers with an eye on the future as well as a good job opportunity today, these openings provide real opportunities to develop long-term careers.

LIVE AND WORK IN THE BEST OF ENVIRONMENTS

These positions are based at our Bolton site, located right next to a busy, modern town with every facility and surrounded by open countryside. Excellent motorway links provide easy access to beauty spots such as the Lake District, North Wales and the Fylde Coast, plus major communications such as Manchester.

Housing is relatively inexpensive and assistance with relocation will be provided where appropriate.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE CHALLENGES WE CAN PROVIDE

If you have an electronics degree allied to at least 4 years experience, you owe it to yourself to discover what these new openings can mean for your career.

To get more information, telephone John Penlington, Personnel Officer, on 0204 66551 (reversing the charges) or write to him at:-

British Aerospace plc.
Dynamics Group,
Bolton Design & Engineering Office,
Spa Road,
Bolton BL1 4SS.



PRODUCTION MANAGER

Camper & Nicholson's (Yachts) Ltd.

The name Camper & Nicholson's is recognised worldwide as being one of the highest quality yacht builders. Our building facilities are based at Gosport where beautiful yachts have been built for the last 200 years.

The principal work in the yard is the construction of custom-built sailing boats up to 70ft, together with an active repair division. The yard employs around 100 people. This position is seen as central to the future development of the yard.

The Production Manager will be responsible to the Managing Director for all production work in the yard. The successful applicant must demonstrate his/her ability to:

- Organise production methods, areas and facilities; plan and schedule the yard workload in conjunction with the Production Controller and to develop the existing Production Controls System;
- Maintain the highest standards of craftsmanship;
- Initiate materials ordering to schedule;
- Recruit, train and supervise staff;
- Allocate all productive resources;
- Maintain industrial relations;
- Implement statutory policy on Health & Safety.

The successful applicant will probably be aged between 35-45, will have substantial experience at a senior level in the construction of vessels (not necessarily yachts), will be positive, determined and looking for a position of major responsibility. Salary will be between £12,000 and £15,000 pa with usual benefits, and a Directorship will be offered upon satisfactory completion of the first year's service.

Please send a full typewritten CV to:
The Managing Director,
Camper & Nicholson's (Yachts) Ltd,
The Green, GOSPORT, Hants PO12 1AH

INTERIOR DESIGN COMPANY

Book

SALESPERSON

For their West End Showroom

Applicants must be aged 30-40, confident, charming, helpful, resourceful, personable, efficient, punctual and tidy. Experience in design useful but not essential. Salary on application.

Telephone Susan Stafford on
01-627 4400
(NO AGENCIES)

The London Sofa-Bed Centre

We are looking for an energetic SALES PERSON to join us at our Putnam Road shop. Previous sales experience is an asset, but enthusiasm and a positive personality are the first requirements. Salary and commission will be in excess of £10,000 per annum with potential for higher earnings for the right person. Salary would include Saturday working.
Please contact Elaine on 01-352 2570 for further information.
(No Agencies)

Strategic Investment Executives

The Greater London Enterprise Board has an active role in the development of London's industrial and commercial base.

Opportunities have arisen to help fulfil this demanding brief. Our expanding Sector Strategy Division needs experienced executives with experience of at least one of the following areas:

- Economic Intelligence and Industrial Strategy
- Investment Research and Analysis in Industrial Sectors
- Corporate Finance and Investment Strategy
- Senior Financial Management

Applicants will need to demonstrate an exceptional range of skills and personal qualities. These should include initiative, self-motivation, and a breadth of view.

The Division will provide a demanding role, working with both sides of industry, in carrying out G.L.E.B.'s objectives - creating jobs, regenerating the London economy and widening the influence of Londoners over their working lives. G.L.E.B. will be seeking specific opportunities to assist the re-organisation of firms, to direct assistance to

individual enterprises and to generate general initiatives to help sectors. Applicants will have a key role in determining sector investment policy criteria and in identifying and monitoring the subsequent performance of chosen investments.

Salary will be in the range of £15,000 to £19,000.

Write, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to Nick Sherman, Director of Sector Strategy, Greater London Enterprise Board, 83-87 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD, or telephone 01-403 0300 for further information.

Greater London Enterprise Board

ULTRAMAR GOLDEN EAGLE MARKETING ANALYST (Distribution)

Ultramar is a British International Oil Co. which owns exploration, production, refining, shipping and marketing subsidiaries in various parts of the world. In the United Kingdom the Group markets its products through Ultramar Golden Eagle which has an expanding network of over 800 service stations and 20 depots and terminals.

A vacancy has arisen for a Marketing Analyst, reporting directly to the Distribution Manager, with responsibility for optimising the company's distribution network. The work will involve forecasting, budgeting, analysis, planning and control of the company's depot terminal and transportation activities.

Close liaison will be maintained with the Company's Marketing and Supplies Departments and with outside industry and trade associations.

The ideal candidate is likely to be in the mid-20's, a graduate with possibly an MBA or MSc with an interest in distribution, and with a quantitative background. A knowledge of economics, statistics and operational research is desirable, and proficiency in the use of computers is essential. A minimum of 2-3 years' business experience, possibly spent in the Corporate Planning Department of a large successful company would provide a suitable background.

The position, which carries first-class remuneration, will be based in London. Opportunities for advancement within the company are excellent.

Applicants should forward a full curriculum vitae (to reach the office by Wednesday, 13th June) to: The Personnel Officer, Ultramar Golden Eagle Ltd, Pembroke House, 40 City Road, London, EC1Y 4AQ.

SNISUPERTRAVEL

Are you searching for their positions in the Alps, winter season commencing December 1984.

Reports Reps

Applicants must be fluent in French or German, up to 30-35, male or female, energetic, enjoy driving and people and be able to take on responsibility and work on their own initiative. Previous driving experience essential.

Experienced Cooks

These cooks must be capable of cooking for an average of 4 guests and turning out of 1000-1200 meals. Must have enough experience to cook in one of our large chalets (40 guests).

For those who can convince us of their ability to meet our very high standards, remuneration is very good and includes, all pass, travel out and back, full insurance cover. If you are based in the UK, please send your CV to SNISUPERTRAVEL, c/o The Alps from the beginning of December until the end of April 1985. Please contact our Alpine operations Department on 01-490 0101.

OPERATIONS MANAGER

A major International Transport Company has a vacancy for a senior Operations Manager to be based at London Headquarters. Candidates should have a proven record of management in container transportation in the areas of marine, terminal and road haulage.

Professional qualifications in any/all categories will be an advantage.

The successful applicant will be paid an attractive salary and normal fringe benefits.

Suitable applicants wishing to join an expanding, successful orientated Company should apply in writing with current C.V. to:

Box 1281L The Times

General Appointments



**HEWLETT
PACKARD**

Managers for advanced research programmes In all areas of Computer Science Up to £35,000+ substantial benefits

We are searching for a number of key scientific trail blazers to direct major research projects at the new Hewlett-Packard Research Centre, Bristol.

The Hewlett-Packard commitment to technical excellence is acknowledged in world markets. It has achieved a prominent position through the calibre of its research effort in Palo Alto. In 1983, the company spent \$493m on R&D, representing 10.5% of sales revenue.

A further, and highly significant, example of Hewlett-Packard's commitment to the future, is the establishment of a new Research Centre in Bristol. The rationale for this development, centres on the recognition that in Europe, there are areas of particular expertise, which, if brought to bear, will significantly contribute to Hewlett-Packard's long term corporate product objectives.

Our immediate task is to recruit a number of managers, to drive specific project teams in the following areas:

- ★ Communication Networks/Data Coding and Encryption.
- ★ Artificial Intelligence/Expert Systems.
- ★ Software Engineering — developing tools and methodologies.
- ★ Graphics.

For these critical roles we are looking for people of very high calibre. They will be acknowledged experts in their field and have the management skills to lead talented teams creating some of the future generation of Hewlett-Packard products. Clearly we will be asking for high academic achievement, together with a record of creativity and implementation of design concepts, which has led to the successful introduction of products into the market place.

The managers appointed will establish close working relationships with their opposite numbers in Palo Alto, Universities and with Hewlett-Packard operating companies in Europe. Communications between Bristol and Palo Alto will be close through regular visits and the introduction of a teleconferencing facility. The Bristol Laboratory will conduct both unique and complementary research to its counterpart in Palo Alto. It will grow to a total of some 300 people by 1987.

If you would like to explore these opportunities further, send your curriculum vitae in confidence to Geoffrey King, Managing Director of Cambridge Recruitment Consultants, who is advising Hewlett-Packard on these appointments, which are open to both men and women.

Cambridge Recruitment Consultants

1a Rose Crescent, Cambridge CB2 3LL. Telephone: 0223 311316.

AIRPORT OPERATIONS

- Middle East

Participate in a major proposal
...with the prospect of early employment
on highly rewarding contracts

Our client is completing a proposal for one of the largest and most prestigious airport operation and maintenance contracts in the Middle East involving a number of different airports.

On their behalf, we are now seeking career resumes from executive and management professionals who wish to be considered for key positions within the central management office or at airport sites.

CENTRAL DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS for the following major line functions:

- ★ Contracts/Commercial Ref: 110/DCC/ST
- ★ Administration Ref: 110/DA/ST
- ★ Logistics Ref: 110/DL/ST
- ★ Operations (also Assistant Director) Ref: 110/DO/ST & 110/ADO/ST

MANAGERS and PROFESSIONALS also based at Central Management Office:

- ★ Q.A. & Safety Managers Ref: 110/QMS/ST
- ★ Senior Quantity Surveyors Ref: 110/QSQ/ST
- ★ Finance Manager Ref: 110/FM/ST
- ★ Data Processing Manager Ref: 110/DP/ST
- ★ Analysts & Programmers Ref: 110/AP/ST
- ★ Procurement Managers—Local and International Ref: 110/PM/ST
- ★ Airport Engineering Manager Ref: 110/AEM/ST
- ★ Technical Maintenance Engineers Ref: 110/TME/ST
- ★ Design Engineers Ref: 110/DE/ST
- ★ Distribution and Warehouse Managers Ref: 110/DWM/ST

All Directors and Functional Managers should be graduates in appropriate disciplines with at least 5 years' experience on major projects. Other posts should have appropriate professional qualifications and experience.

AIRPORT MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

The following personnel will be required at each of a large number of airport sites.
Airport Managers who should hold appropriate qualifications and have at least 10 years' managerial experience. Ref: 110/AM/ST
Deputy Airport Managers who should hold appropriate qualifications in their own field and have at least 2 years' experience on major projects. Ref: 110/DAM/ST

All applicants for superintendent and supervisor posts should hold appropriate qualifications in their own fields and have at least 10 years' experience.

Although airport operational experience is desirable for all posts, a background in any large-scale operations and maintenance project will be actively considered.

If our client wins this most valuable and exciting contract, it will begin mobilising its new management team with almost immediate effect. You would then be contacted for an early interview.

Salaries and conditions will be in line with best Middle East expatriate practice and, for top management posts, could include married status.

TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY YOU WILL NEED TO ACT QUICKLY AND POST YOUR DETAILS IMMEDIATELY. These should include:

FULL personal details, including country and date of birth, nationality at birth and at present.

FULL education details, including dates, names and locations of establishments, qualifications obtained and main subjects.

FULL career details including dates, names of employers, type of business and posts held.

Send your application, QUOTING THE REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE JOB(S) YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ON YOUR RESUME AND ON THE ENVELOPE, to: Webb Whitley Associates Limited, International Recruitment Consultants, 49 Kensington High Street, London W8 5ED.

WA Webb Whitley Associates Ltd.

ASSISTANT ALLOWANCES OFFICER

To be responsible for running, on a day to day basis, a unit which handles all administration connected with relocation of BBC staff (currently amounting to more than two thousand staff per year, either on a permanent or temporary basis). In the absence of Allowances Officer the postholder will deputise for him in all aspects of the Allowances Officer's work and will be required, as a significant part of the duties, to contribute to the formulation and development of the Corporation's Allowances policies.

The successful applicant will require—

- the ability to motivate and manage a small team of assistants who operate under considerable pressure
- considerable experience in either the relocation of staff, or personnel/administrative work in an allied field
- proven ability to communicate, both orally and in writing, sympathetically and lucidly.

Salary £11,907 — £14,547. Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

For further information please telephone Michael Massey on 01-927 4644 or write or telephone for an application form to BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799 quoting ref. 2417/T.

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BBC

Future Partner

Marlborough (Ultimately)
Salary negotiable

A well established firm of Chartered Surveyors, which has grown significantly in recent years, has an exciting career opportunity for a person of rare talent and tact.

On successfully completing a period of up to two years working closely with the Senior Partner at the firm's Head Office, you can expect to realise your ambition and be responsible as a partner for the running of their office in the Marlborough area.

Probably in your late twenties or early thirties, you will have several years post qualification experience (R.I.C.S.) mainly in land agency in private practice. You will assume control of a small team and be expected to exercise your professional skills in dealing with a significant and long standing client.

Diplomacy, foresight and a professional approach are the essential qualities needed to fulfil this role, while a real appreciation of rural life and the active following of country pursuits are some of the attributes considered advantageous for the selection of the right candidate.

In return, all those benefits normally associated with potential partnership, including use of car, are offered.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to the firm's professional advisors:

Wrightson Wood,
11, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HH.

Police Staff College, Bramshill, Hants

Deputy Head of Department (Principal Lecturer)

The Department of Police Operations covers areas of study concerning the Implementation of Policing Strategy, the Maintenance of Public Order, the Management and Investigation of Major Crime, the Policing of Terrorism, Computing Systems Training, the Policing of Major Incidents, Complaints and Discipline, Criminal Intelligence Systems, Operations Research and Police Systems Studies.

The person appointed will assist with the planning, preparation and co-ordination of courses; supervise the preparation of modules, courses, specialist studies and short courses; teach in the Department's area of study; deputise for the Head of Department; and have responsibility for day to day administration, particularly the compilation and retention of statistical information.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent or higher qualification in an

appropriate academic field. (This could include Politics, Computing, Criminology, Systems Science or Police Studies). They should preferably have a general interest in national developments affecting the police service or have had experience as a police officer. Experience of teaching in the field of further or higher education and of creating and directing programmes of study would be an advantage.

Salary: £14,060-£17,680. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 June 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6258.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Home Office

Tate Gallery

Curator of the Turner Collection

Through the generosity of the Clive Foundation a new gallery is being specially built to house the Turner Collection.

The person appointed to this newly created post will be responsible for the management and display of works in the public rooms; cataloguing; preparing publications; arranging special exhibitions and loans; running the print room and specialised reference library; and dealing with public enquiries.

Candidates must be authorities, on Turner's work and have detailed knowledge of the art of Britain and elsewhere as it affected Turner's work. They should normally have a degree

with first or second class honours, preferably in the history of art, or an equivalent postgraduate qualification. Experience of relevant curatorial work and administration, including staff management, is desirable.

SALARY: £16,900-£20,566. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 June 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6229.

An equal opportunity employer.



Deputy Secretary

The Royal Institute of British Architects intends to appoint a Deputy Secretary to be responsible to the Secretary for internal administration.

Salary around £24,000.

Further information from P K Harrison, Secretary Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD. Telephone: 01-580 5333 ext 258.

Halcyon Days

Experienced Sales Assistant

If you would enjoy selling antiques and objets d'art in a busy, happy atmosphere and have compatible experience in a top retail environment, you could be the person we are looking for. Excellent prospects, high salary negotiable. Please write in confidence with full details to:

Managing Director, Halcyon Days, 14 Brook Street, London W1Y 1AA.

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[illegible]

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

One in 3 children get poor education

Continued from page 1

and provision. No London authorities were rated "poor" on books, but in one-half of the shire counties there was a lack of books for at least one age group.

Parents are helping in the library or classroom, improving premises, supplying transport, and buying computers, games kit, books and musical instruments, in most schools.

The general conclusions, which do not identify individual authorities, are that 23 education authorities provided "less than satisfactory" resources in most aspects, while only 14 had "at least satisfactory" levels of resource in all main fields.

Although teacher numbers fell by 5,500 to 414,500 last year, pupils numbers also dropped by 200,000. Many schools and authorities are criticized for failing to redeploy staff efficiently to take account of falling rolls and the improvement in pupil-teacher ratios.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said the report's "clear message" was that many authorities and schools were failing to grasp the opportunities to improve education offered by effective management.

He accepted however, the difficulties caused by population changes and spending constraints, and said that deterioration in buildings and poor maintenance and repair were "particularly worrying".

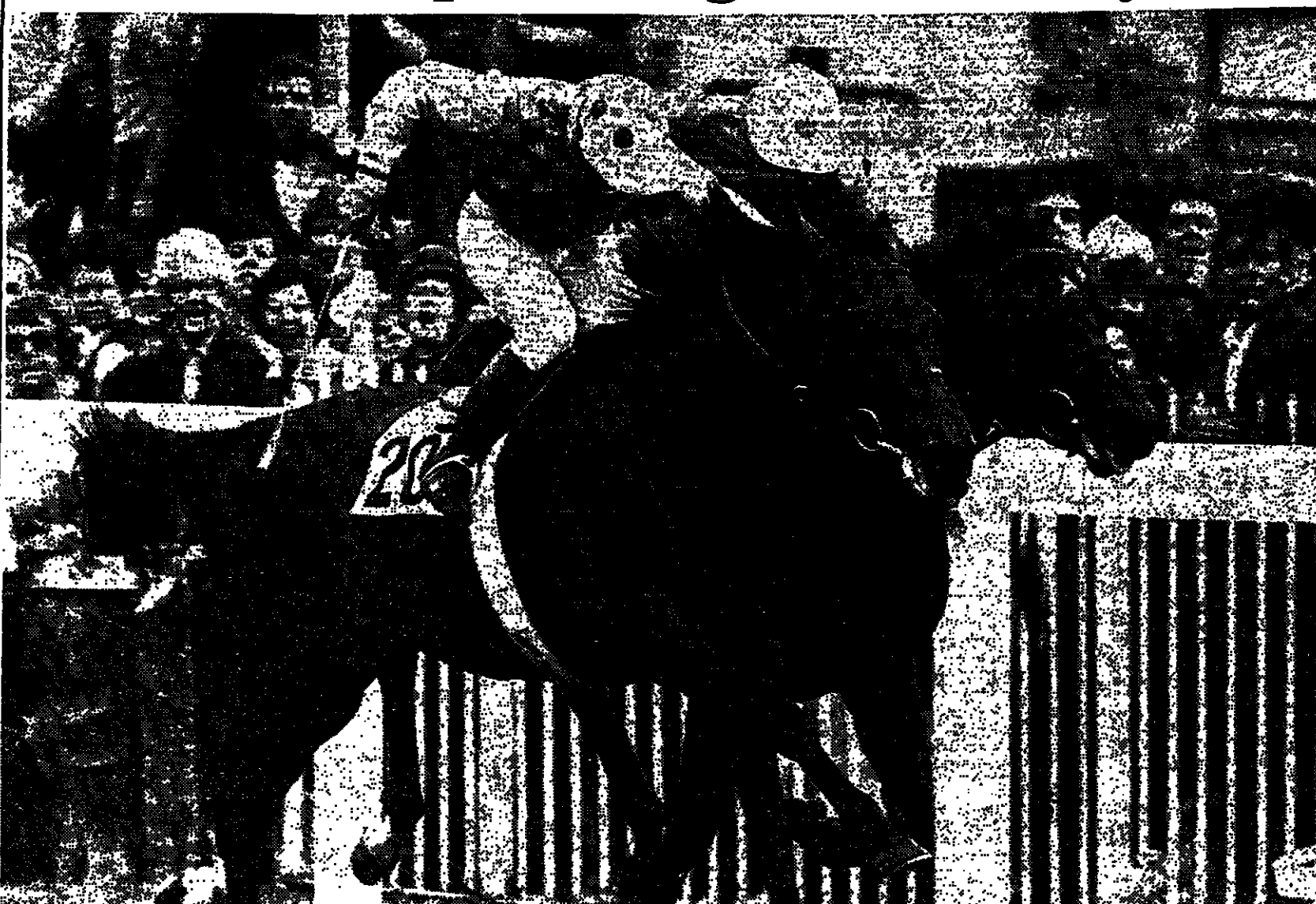
Mrs Nicky Harrison, who chairs the education committee of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said the report showed that education was becoming more dependent on handouts from better-off parents.

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's chief education spokesman, said that although, according to the report, the situation had slightly improved in schools the improvement was "extremely patchy".

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said the reliance by schools on parents' cash was a "blatant breach" of the Education Act, 1944, and was leading to "major inequalities" in the system.

Report by Her Majesty's Inspectors on the Effect of Local Authority Expenditure Policies on Education Provision in England 1983. (Department of Education and Science, Publications Despatch Centre, Honeycroft Lane, Canons Park, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1JZ. Leading article, page 13)

Push for the post in a glorious Derby duel



Neck and neck to the finish - but Secreta (left) beat El Gran Señor by a short head (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Continued from page 1

Those who persuaded themselves that Secreta held the secret link with the secret invasion plans of 40 years ago were delighted with the result, for the event which attracted more than a quarter of a million spectators on the track and 100m on television around the world turned into so close-knit a family affair that it was almost incestuous.

The two horses that fought it out pace by pace to the finishing line were half-brothers and trained by father and son. It was the most exciting climax to the nation's favourite chance for a mighty flutter in years and those who had seized the opportunity to take an each way chance on the outsider that was actually called Mighty Flutter had their reward too when he came in at a little-regarded third at a very pleasing 66-1.

The bookies estimated that a record £30m had been laid on the race and were principally

relieved that Lester Piggott's victory in the first race had not been repeated in the third. The race, worth £178,000 to the winner in prize money, and much more in prospective stud fees, was the first Derby to be sponsored, and traditionalists expressed some dismay that it should be necessary for an electric battery company - Ever Ready - to provide the juice which would keep the world's greatest display of high-speed horsepower in the running. Even the winning post was got up to look like a battery.

The number of true racing enthusiasts among the motley crowd was depleted by one at least because the Queen was missing her first Derby since her coronation 31 years ago. But to the delight of enthusiasts lining the rails the Queen Mother, dressed in delicate green, led the royal party on the quarter-mile hike through the lush grass to the paddock before the start, making the going, for

an 82-year-old, look astonishingly easy.

In the grandstand and paddock area the caterers served up 6,000 bottles of champagne, 4,000lb of strawberries, 1,000lb of beef, 1,500lb of fresh salmon and nearly 2,500 gulls' eggs to the top and tails set in 10 restaurants and 40 private boxes. Red was the outstanding fashion colour among the ladies, and milliners had been better patronized than for years.

Out on the downs both fashions and provender were more various - welks and winkles, jumbo sausages and hog roast, fish and chips and burgers were washed down with countless kegs and cans of beer and beverages.

The most extravagantly dressed man in the crowd wore a rubber body-covering, representative of an elderly lady's naked torso and set the tone of popular ribaldry on the open hillside.

Race report, page 22

Media strike force overruns beaches

In a reversal of things compared with 1944, the longest day began yesterday with two British agents, Miss Selina Scott and Mr Frank Bough, broadcasting from Normandy to Britain over the BBC's clandestine Breakfast Television network listening to which is punished by the penalty of being considered "naïf".

At least, the code in the British morning newspapers said they were broadcasting. Let us hope they completed their mission. In another part of the vast theatre of operations, the feared White House press division was swarming ashore. Its mission: to destroy coverage of whoever had won the California primary.

Meanwhile, many of us, in another reversal of the situation of 1944, preferred to invade Normandy via Paris. Once arrived, we discovered that the Americans were pressing ahead with their strategic aim of reelecting Mr Reagan, and the BBC with theirs of vanquishing TV-am.

At Bayeux, a large number of Swedes rushed up the shore renegeing the invasion of 1944. Those of us with the knowledge of mid-twentieth century history dimly recalled that the Swedes were not combatants in 1944 nor indeed in most conflicts since the Thirty Years War. It emerged that an amateur military history society, which was renegeing the invasion, contained an inordinate number of Swedish members - many Swedes apparently, being unprepared to resign themselves to being Mr Olaf Palme or Mr Ingmar Bergmann.

Elsewhere in Normandy a certain ordered chaos reigned. The French security closed off the roads to the British and all other foreigners. American security closed off the roads to all other foreigners including the French.

On the television screens of a hundred cafes Mr Reagan and Mitterrand could be glimpsed orating magnificently. The Queen appeared on the cliffs at Arromanches. Thousands of visitors, specially Americans, poured into the region under the misapprehension that they would be allowed to get anywhere near the beach.

Outside the railway station at Caen three huge buses were on hand to take the world's press down to the beach to

observe Mr Reagan. Various American ex-servicemen, their chest heaving with medals, asked to be taken too. "Are you a journalist?" a French official asked one of them. "Oh sure," the old soldier replied. "Get some famous journalists - *nomme Ernest Hemingway*." The official was unconvinced. Who can say whether the old soldier saw again the beach he presumably last saw 40 years before?

The small towns which those men helped to liberate in 1944 now wore a glossier guise. In Bayeux, a women's hairdresser had a paratrooper's uniform hung in the window. Fast food joints offered D-Day hamburgers.

Yet through it all a certain nobility emerged. At Pegasus Bridge, near Caen, where stands the first house in France to be liberated by the invading forces - British paratroopers as it happens - a rather amateur local band, at intervals, played God Save the Queen and the Marseillaise on wobbly trumpets. Britons in green berets wandered about assuring one another that it all was just as it was 40 years before.

The bridge was raised as the royal yacht Britannia slid past. We all cheered. The man whose job it is to raise the bridge assured me that, as a boy, he was there on that night, all those years ago.

President Reagan and the Queen, as was to be expected, comported themselves as the ceremonial heads of state. They are one of them admitted. It is also a politician trying to be reelected. But we all know that the ceremonial role is the job he most relishes and at which he is best.

President Mitterrand, as befitted a French intellectual, spoke among other things of reconciliation with Germany. M. Pierre Trudeau, whose country suffered disproportionately on two languages.

As it was a day for the late middle-aged and the elderly, it was also a day for the young. Crowds of young people in the cafes of the towns. For once, the uniform of T-shirt and jeans was not that of left wing protest. Instead, there seemed among the young the sense that they were present among survivors of events previously confined to the classroom.

Frank Johnson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend a Garden Party given by the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards at Burton Court, 3.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Trustee, attends a meeting of the National Maritime Museum Trustees at Greenwich, 10.10.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits an exhibition of embroidery at the Royal School of Needlework, Princes Gate, SW7, 11.30; and later opens the reconstructed premises of St John and St Elizabeth Hospital in St John's Wood, 3.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,450

1 Across: 1. Act barely finished, drinks in bar (10).

6 Across: 2. Driver, perhaps - MP's have the best in London (4).

9 Across: 3. Better strategy used in outsmarting Alexander (10).

10 Across: 4. Conclusion not reached by Disenters? (4).

12 Across: 5. Prepare material for the rag trade (4).

13 Across: 6. Sand, say? Right in the midst of Southern resort (9).

15 Across: 7. Goes rigid if caught by England's opponents, we hear (8).

16 Across: 8. Maintain one's position by a fluke? (6).

18 Across: 9. Cockney's morning affairs (6).

20 Across: 10. Increase to make score of five? (8).

23 Across: 11. Novel that may be distinguished (9).

24 Across: 12. Keys for clock, some say (4).

26 Across: 13. It's a book, this time (4).

27 Across: 14. Attractive batting's one way to score, of course (6,4).

28 Across: 15. Concludes ours are divinely shaped (4).

29 Across: 16. Side-tracks? (6,4).

1 Down: 1. House of the kind won by each finalist (4).

2 Down: 2. Hanging's repeatedly concerning parties (7).

3 Down: 3. Query in Parliament purpose of arrangement (5,2,5).

4 Down: 4. Man who chases English maniac (8).

5 Down: 5. Divisions in which members are diametrically opposed (6).

6 Down: 7. Little woman supports strike here in London (7).

8 Down: 8. Spy gets 22 letters from London address (4,6).

11 Down: 9. Unreasonable legal demand this bunch's order? (5,2,5).

14 Down: 10. Who can break code? Only an author (3,5).

17 Down: 11. Put inside or removed for a term (4,4).

19 Down: 12. Like gauntlet thrown down carelessly (7).

21 Down: 13. Bill embraces another - one cause of ill-feeling? (7).

22 Down: 14. Collared producer of puzzle (6).

25 Down: 15. King put into extra Jersey accommodation (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,449

ACROSS: 1. ACT, 6. DRIVER, 9. BETTER, 10. CONCLUSION, 12. PREPARE, 13. SAND, 15. GOES, 16. MAINTAIN, 18. COCKNEY, 20. INCREASE, 23. NOVEL, 24. KEYS, 26. IT'S, 27. ATTRACTIVE, 28. CONCLUDES, 29. SIDE-TRACKS.

DOWN: 1. HOUSE, 2. HANGING, 3. QUERY, 4. MAN, 5. DIVISIONS, 6. LITTLE, 8. SPY, 11. UNREASONABLE, 14. WHO, 17. PUT, 19. LIKE, 21. BILL, 22. COLLARED, 25. KING.

New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Touch of the Other, novel by Clare Morgan (Athena, £2.50)

Extra Pound, collected shorter poems (Faber, £3.50)

Fourteenth Century English Poetry, Contents and Readings, by Elizabeth Knowlton (Faber, £4.95)

Blow Your Horns Down, novel by Pat Barker (Virago, £2.95)

Kiss of the Spider Woman, novel by Manuel Puig (Athena, £2.95)

The History of England, Inaugural Lecture by Professor G. R. Elton (Cambridge, £1.95)

The Ordnance Survey Guide to the River Thames, and River Wey, edited by David Perrott (Arrow, £4.95)

The Pen and the Sword, Jonathan Swift and the Power of the Press, by Michael Foot (Collins, £9.95, paperback £6.95)

They Shoot Writers, Don't They? edited by George Theiner (Faber, £3.50)

Wavelength, Californian Journal by Ann Nietzsche (Picador, £2.50)

Anniversaries

Births: John Rennie, civil engineer, Perthshire, Scotland, 1761; Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd earl of Liverpool, prime minister 1812-27, Liverpool, 1770; R. D. Blackmore, novelist (*Lorna Doone*), Longworth, Berkshire, 1825; Paul Gauguin, Paris, 1848; Charles Rennie Mackintosh, architect, pioneer of the Art Nouveau movement, Glasgow, 1868.

Deaths: Robert I. Bruce of Scotland, died, Carradoc, 1329.

Pollen forecast

Area	Pollen count	Peak times
London	high	3 to 6 pm
South East	mod	3 to 6 pm
South West	mod	3 to 6 pm
West Midlands	mod	3 to 6 pm
East Midlands	mod	3 to 6 pm
North East	mod	3 to 6 pm
North West	mod	3 to 6 pm
Yorkshire	mod	3 to 6 pm
Derbyshire	mod	3 to 6 pm
Staffordshire	mod	3 to 6 pm
Warwickshire	mod	3 to 6 pm
Gloucestershire	mod	3 to 6 pm
Wiltshire	mod	3 to 6 pm
Devon	mod	3 to 6 pm
Cornwall	mod	3 to 6 pm
Isle of Wight	mod	3 to 6 pm
Channel Islands	mod	3 to 6 pm

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.62	1.54
Canada \$	27.55	25.95
Denmark kr	16.27	15.79
France F	6.55	6.38
Germany DM	3.38	3.29
Greece Dr	159.00	149.00
Hong Kong \$	11.25	10.65
India Rs	23.00	22.00
Italy Lira	334.00	318.00
Netherlands Gld	4.38	4.16
Norway Kr	11.15	10.60
Portugal Esc	198.00	188.00
Spain Ptas	214.75	205.75
Sweden Kr	11.60	11.00
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA \$	1.44	1.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	186.00	176.00

Retail Price Index: 349.7.

London: The FT Index closed up 6.4 at 846.5.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over S parts of England will continue to move S and NE airflow will become established over all areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE England, E Angles: rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain, some brighter intervals, wind N or NE moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

Central S, SW England, Midlands (E), Channel Islands: S Wales: rather cloudy, early rain giving way to periods developing, wind N or NE light, rather warm, max temp 18C (65F).

SE, NE England: mostly dry, sunny periods but cloudier on some coasts, wind N or NE light or moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

Scotland (N), N Wales, NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: dry, sunny periods, wind N or NE light or moderate, max temp 20C (68F).

Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: dry, sunny intervals but some drizzle and fog patches on coasts, wind N or NE light or moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: dry, sunny periods, wind N or NE light or moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: becoming mostly dry with sunny periods, near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind NE moderate or fresh, showers, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea slight to moderate. English Channel (E) wind N light to moderate, showers, visibility moderate to good, sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind N light to moderate, showers.

The papers

The Daily Express, commenting on the kicking of government documents on the British Rail pay negotiations says that Mrs Thatcher must be secretly pleased as they will do her nothing but good. It adds: "It also shows that she is alert to any opportunity to stop Arthur Scargill inflicting hardship and inconvenience on the country. What it does not show is a Government attempt to 'mastermind' the pit dispute."

The Daily Star, however, says that we now have proof that the Government was as much involved as the National Union of Miners and the National Coal Board. It adds: "There is nothing wrong with the Prime Minister planning tactics and issuing orders just as Arthur Scargill does for the NUM. What is wrong is for a government to pretend that it is not doing so. Its very credibility is at stake."

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